Mother Of Fred Hampton Testifies At Murder Trial

SEE PAGE 3

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

VOL. XVI NO. 26 SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1977 25¢



Gov. Brown Joins Others, Endorses Black Judge

LIONEL WILSON SURE WINNER IN OAKLAND MAYOR'S RACE





BPINS photo

Popular Black mayoral candidate LIONEL WILSON campaigning in West Oakland, where he grew up. With the endorsement of California Governor Jerry Brown and many other distinguished individuals and organizations, Wilson is expected to win next Tuesday's runoff election.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Should anyone doubt the popularity and drive of Lionel Wilson, let them go precinct walking with the respected 60-year-old judge in this, the final week in his landmark campaign to become the first Black mayor of the city of Oakland.

Last Tuesday, a week to the day before the May 17 runoff elections — and just one day before a scheduled press conference and reception in which California Governor Jerry Brown would give his endorsement — Wilson "handshaked" his way through a West Oakland precinct like an old friend, which he obviously is to many residents.

People asked about his health, and shook his hand, endorsing his positive political program in the process — one Oriental grocery store owner donated two king-size 7-Ups in case he got thirsty on his walk — while Judge Wilson fielded the questions and reminded one and all that election day was only a week away.

As the group's leader, Mrs. Delores Reuben, wound the way from 13th and Adeline to the precinct's borders (even hitting a few people she knew in the neighboring precinct), a group of young children began to tag along. One young little sister sheepishly pulled this reporter's jacket and softly explained that she, too, wanted to meet "Judge Li-on-el. He's gonna be the next president of Oakland, you know."

The long-awaited Brown endorsement, (scheduled, as THE BLACK PANTHER goes to press, for Wednesday, May 11) tops a

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Editorial

VOTE FOR JOBS, VOTE FOR LIONEL WILSON

Now that the Brown administration has moved the starting date for the construction of the last three-quarters of a mile of the Grove-Shafter Freeway to the 1978-79 fiscal year (see article, page 3), the jobs needed by Oakland's predominantly Black and poor people are closer at hand. Yet, without the still to come guarantees for employment by such potential City Center investors as J.C. Penney, Liberty House and Bullocks, there will be no jobs.

It will take sustained pressure by the community to ensure that we get these jobs. Such pressures has been provided throughout the last several months by the Black Panther Party, with BPP chairperson Elaine Brown playing a leading role in both sorting out the major issues of jobs and replacement housing in the maze of confusion and problems the Grove-Shafter and City Center have generated, and then charting a course of action to insure that Black and poor community interests will not be ignored in the search for the almighty dollar.

With Judge Lionel Wilson as mayor of Oakland, the community will have a key spokesperson to ensure that this pressure continues to be exerted, and that guarantees are obtained for the some 10,000 jobs that will result from the completion of the City Center.

Along with Elaine Brown and other Black Oakland leaders, Judge Wilson took an active role last summer in pressuring the Brown administration to speed up completion of the Grove-Shafter Freeway. Throughout his campaign for mayor, the judge has repeatedly emphasized the need for jobs for the poor and oppressed as key to the economic revitalization of Oakland.

Tuesday, May 17, is our chance to ensure that we, the people, are represented in City Hall. We say we need jobs, housing, decent health care, a reduction of crime, care for our senior citizens, and a myriad of other city social services we have long gone without.

We must turn out in massive numbers and elect Judge Lionel Wilson the first Black mayor of Oakland. □



THIS GOVERNMENT'S GOT A THOUSAND WAYS TO KILL OUR PEOPLE.

Letters to the Editor

BEST WISHES ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Brothers,

Best wishes on the tenth anniversary of THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper.

I continue to find THE BLACK PANTHER an invaluable source of information and appreciate both the range of its international coverage and the depth of its commitment to work within the Oakland community and the greater Bay Area.

A participating press is a revolutionary press and I am very pleased that while so much that made the Sixties quake with the full-throated cry of victims recognizing and casting off their chains now lies in momentary confusion and limbo, THE BLACK PANTHER continues to combine the pen and the clenched fist in an effective and concerned manner.

The 10 Point Program is still valid and still awaiting fulfillment. More than ever survival is the issue and freedom is becoming more precious.

All Power to the People!

Yours,
Gar Smith
Associate Editor,
Berkeley Barb

VOTE MAY 17

BLACK PANTHER
Recommendations And Endorsements
City Of Oakland Election

MAYOR
JUDGE LIONEL J. WILSON — VOTE FOR **5 →**

SCHOOL DIRECTOR NO. 1
RUSSELL BRUNO — VOTE FOR **13 →**

SCHOOL DIRECTOR NO. 3
JAMES NORWOOD — VOTE FOR **17 →**

COMMENT

On The Seventh Anniversary Of The Intercommunal Survival Committee

The following statement on the seventh anniversary of the Intercommunal Survival Committee is excerpted from Keep Strong, *the highly informative monthly magazine of the progressive, Chicago-based political organization.*

Today, seven years after the founding of the Intercommunal Survival Committee, we are even more certain that such an organization needs to exist.

It is obvious now that Carter's election changes nothing for the better. Poor and working people are still faced with too little to survive on and too much to put up with. The government still terrorizes with secret and uniformed police forces.

On the other hand, oppressed people around the world have won great victories, forcing the U.S. empire more into the corner, and our people here are more aware.

We are glad that we organized ourselves seven years ago, but there is much more that must be accomplished.

The ISC was organized because there was a need for it among poor and working people across this country, and for no other reason. It was the intention of this Committee to begin building a structured political vehicle which could represent in action the interest of poor and working White people, bring them in unity with their natural allies in the Black and Latino communities and develop the organizational backbone necessary to change conditions of oppression that still continue today.

We had learned a negative lesson from experience: there existed no permanent political organization to fight for the interest of poor and working

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Community activist MARION STAMPS leads press conference denouncing the Chicago 21 plan.

URBAN REMOVAL

Chicago Coalition Blasts Dearborn Park Project

(Chicago, Ill.) - On May 4, just four hours after a broad coalition of Chicago groups opposing the Chicago 21 Plan held a press conference at city hall, corporate leaders held a secret meeting for community organizations who have not yet taken a position on the controversial measure.

Coalition members had done their homework, discovered the location of this meeting and crashed it. Effectively, they got their point across.

Dearborn Park is a planned development for middle and upper income people. Private developers have purchased the land. Their own plans describe the housing development as an exclusive "walled city within a city." The city is expected to spend $13 million for a new public school, sewers, streets, lights, security and other services.

FIRST PLACE

Dearborn Park is the first phase of the city's Chicago 21 Plan which is directed at building a "protected" circle around Chicago's downtown area, often referred to as the Loop.

The rapidly growing Coalition to Stop the Chicago 21 Plan opposes the implementation of this first phase as the first wave in a great tidal wave which will wreak further havoc on this city's oppressed community.

Excerpts from the Coalition's

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

"FRED WAS ALWAYS WORKING WITH THE COMMUNITY"

MOTHER OF FRED HAMPTON TESTIFIES AT MURDER TRIAL

(Chicago, Ill.) — Mrs. Iberia Hampton, mother of slain Illinois Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton, testified in federal court here recently, in the $47 million civil suit against the police officers—who now number only seven—who murdered her son and Party member Mark Clark on December 4, 1969.

Before the judge, jury, attorneys and spectators, Mrs. Hampton described, with spellbinding effect, the history of her dynamic son's short life:

"Fred was always working with the community, trying to get different things to happen. He worked to get a swimming pool in Maywood (his familiy's hometown just outside of Chicago city limits) and he was always working with a group of kids."

Describing how Fred was looked up to by both Black and White students, Mrs. Hampton described how on several occasions he was asked by school officials to "intervene when there was racial strife in the school at Maywood."

"One time," she noted, "as the result of his efforts to intervene in a racial problem at the request of school officials, Fred was locked up by the police."

As the president of the NAACP Youth Chapter in Maywood,





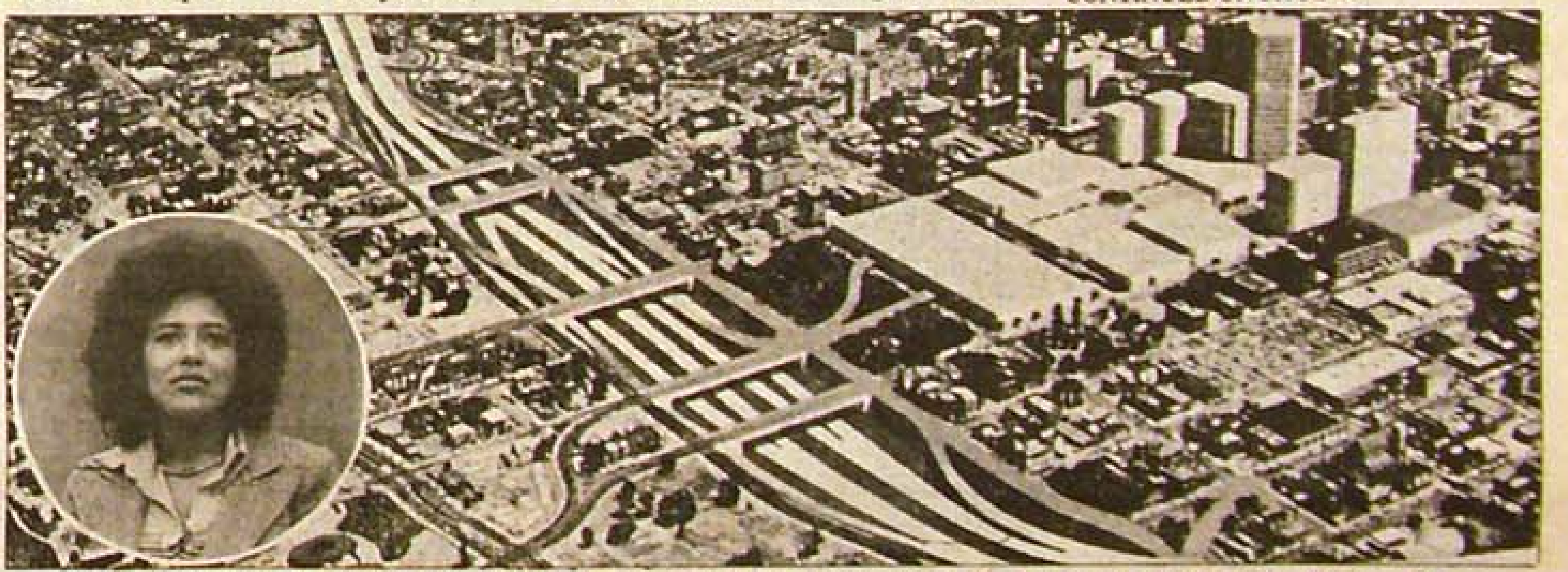
Fallen Comrade FRED HAMPTON speaking at downtown Chicago rally. Fred's mother, Mrs. IBERIA HAMPTON (right).

"Fred organized Saturday night parties to keep the kids off the street so they would have some place to go. And then they bought uniforms for the children to wear and signed them up in the NAACP as members."

In the fall of 1968, Fred Hampton and several persons formed the Black Panther Party in Chicago.

"He told me that they were concerned abut the welfare of people and children, and he wanted to do something to help the children and the people in the community. They were going to organize this organization in order to get some of the things; give the children food to eat

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



BPP chairperson ELAINE BROWN (inset) has spearheaded demands for jobs from the Grove-Shafter and City Center projects.

GROVE-SHAFTER FREEWAY SCHEDULE MOVED UP

Jobs For Unemployed Oaklanders Inch Closer

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Badly-needed jobs for unemployed Oakland residents inched one step closer to reality last week when Brown administration officials here at the California state capital announced that the starting date for completion of the controversial Grove-Shafter Freeway has been moved up to the 1978-79 fiscal year.

The target of several real and threatened lawsuits, final construction of the Grove-Shafter is intimately interwoven with the completion of the much-ballyhooed Oakland City Center Project, viewed by many — and for a variety of reasons — as a key to the revitalization of the city.

Spearheaded by the organizing activities of Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown, Blac and poor people in Oakland have demanded guarantees for permanent jobs and replacement hous-

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15-YEAR-OLD DONYALE McCOLLINS TO SUE

CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST HONOR STUDENT BEATEN BY RICHMOND POLICE



DONYALE McCOLLINS.

(Richmond, Calif.) - As a result of extensive organizing by community and church leaders here, false charges of resisting arrest and assault against 15-year-old Donyale McCollins, a victim of a brutal police beating, were dropped recently.

In a juvenile hearing before Judge Calhoun, it was ruled that there wasn't any evidence to support the charges against Ms. McCollins, an honor student at Richmond's Kennedy High. During the 45-minute session, it became obvious that McCollins was the victim of an unwarranted attack.

An incident took place last summer in the Richmond Plunge when Donyale McCollins was swimming with her younger brother and sister and everyone was ordered out of the pool.

Because she was not "moving fast enough," young Ms. McCollins was attacked by a White lifeguard who was later assisted by Richmond policeman James Breuner.

Breuner, who has a record of brutalizing helpless victims, took Ms. McCollins to the office of the pool, where he proceeded to beat, choke and stomp her before taking her to the police station. There she was charged with resisting arrest and assault (against the lifeguard).

The news of this police attack spread quickly through the Black community of South Richmond and led to the formation of the Donyale McCollins Defense Committee.

The Defense Committee was to later join with other community organizations to initiate the United People (U.P.) Coalition, the ad hoc group responsible for bringing hundreds of people before the Richmond City Council to demand an end to police brutality and abuse.

As for Ms. McCollins, her family is now seeking legal action against the city of Richmond, and its police department, in the form of a civil lawsuit. □

"REGULAR SCHOOLS ARE JUST LIKE BEING IN JAIL"

Watts Students Converge On State Capital



The creative potential of Black and poor youth is being wasted.

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A group of 50 predominantly Black students, expelled from Los Angeles public schools, met here recently with Governor Jerry Brown and officials of the State Department of Education.

The Community Centered Classroom (Tri-C) program, with nine storefront-style classrooms throughout the city of Los Angeles, instructs the youth, who voluntarily attend, until they can be readmitted to public schools, alternative institutions, colleges or trade schools.

Many of the students were expelled from school on a variety of charges — from burglary to drug-peddling — and their arrival in the state capital was met with mixed reactions. In a meeting with State Department of Education officials, however, the youth quickly asserted their maturity.

All of the speakers at the meeting were Black. Among them were Wilson Riles, state superintendent of public instruction; Mrs. Talley Holloway, an education consultant; Dr. Vernon Broussard, the Department's manager of secondary planning; and Dr. Rex Fortune, associate superintendent for secondary education.

The students told why they like the Tri-C program, explaining, "You get more of a variety. They let you go beyond things you can't do in public schools. Regular schools are like being in jail."

"They ought to have more Tri-C's," said one White student, "not just for people who are expelled, but for kids who just don't like the public schools."

Dr. Fortune asked the group, how to prevent juvenile delinquency, and they responded with clear-cut proposals.

One student, Dan Mack, suggested, "All you have to do is find something for us to be interested in. All we do is get stoned. If we had something better to do than getting stoned, we'd be out there doing it."

Others felt the problem was the police. "They need to be talked to real good," said one student. "In Los Angeles," he went on, "people are scared of them. They think they're Starsky and Hutch. My mother and my brother put 19 suits against the police in 1975."

The high point of the Tri-C students' short stay was their meeting with Governor Brown. Brown told the group that he didn't know what Tri-C was, but he found out very quickly. The governor began the meeting by asking the students what they felt was wrong with the public schools.

Brown was asked by Tri-C teacher Gwen Bolden if pressure could be put on employers to hire Black youth and train them. The governor acknowledged the responsibility of the government, labor and business in youth employment, without making any concrete proposals. □

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY


Artist's conception of freed slaves.

May 9, 1862

On May 9, 1862, General David Hunter issued a proclamation freeing slaves of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina rebels. President Abraham Lincoln revoked the proclamation.

May 14, 1961

A bus with the first group of "Freedom Riders" was bombed and burned by segregationists outside of Anniston, Alabama, on May 14, 1961. The group was attacked in Anniston and Birmingham.

May 10-12, 1963

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) announced an agreement on a limited integration plan which ended Birmingham demonstrations on May 10, 1963. Probably in reaction to the agreement the home of the SCLC leader was bombed, triggering a three-hour riot in Birmingham.

May 8, 1970

On May 8, 1970, Cook County States Attorney Edward Hanrahan disclosed that all charges were dropped against seven Black Panther Party members indicted for their alleged role in the December 4, 1969, predawn police raid — in which two Party leaders Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were slain.

B.P.P. MEMBERS INTERVIEWED ON HANDICAPPED PROTEST FOR CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

DISABLED MOVEMENT BORN: "WE HAVE A RIGHT TO REBEL"

(Oakland, Calif.) - "It was an educational process for all of us as well as the community — to see what the power of the people can do and what the collective spirit can do.

"That's one thing that the Black Panther Party has always stressed, that it's the power of the people that's going to change conditions which affect people's lives."

Reflecting on their active participation in the recent successful struggle to force the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to implement Section 504 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1973, granting full civil and human rights to 35 million handicapped and disabled American citizens, Brad Lomax and Chuck Jackson, both members of the Black Panther Party, talked with THE BLACK PANTHER this past weekend on how this spectacular and inspiring victory was achieved.

Brad, 26, is a victim of multiple sclerosis, a degenerative disease of the central nervous system. He first discovered he had the symptoms of M.S. in 1969, when his legs collapsed from under him while selling BLACK PANTHER newspapers in the community.

Despite the best medical attention available, Brad's condition grew steadily worse, to the point where he is now both wheelchair-confined and legally blind. In spite of his medical problems, however, he has remained a member of the Black Panther Party.

Brad is employed as an organizer for the Berkeley-based Center for Independent Living (CIL), a progressive organization serving the needs of handicapped and disabled people, and it was through CIL that he and Chuck first learned of the "Sign 504" demonstration in San Francisco on April 5.

That demonstration, organized by the Bay Area 504 Coalition, in conjunction with the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities (ACCD), led to a sit-in on the fourth floor of the Old Federal Buildi.ig, where the HEW offices are located.

Yet, unlike similar building occupations in Washington, D.C., and in Los Angeles, which only lasted one or two days before being "starved out," the San Francisco sit-in both survived and flourished.





Why? And what was it like up on the fourth floor?

"Because the Party brought us food. That's the only way we survived," Brad answered flatly.

"It was collective living up there," Brad continued.

"There were Blacks, Whites, Indians, Chicanos, Orientals, you know. It gave us all a chance to really see how broad this whole thing is and how all our struggles interconnect as one, but just have different particulars.



Black Panther Party members CHUCK JACKSON (standing) and BRAD LOMAX participated in the 26-day sit-in at HEW's San Francisco offices. Disabled people scored a major civil and human rights victory at the culmination of their protest.

"One thing I'd like to point out is that it was an almost unanimous decision on taking a possible civil disobedience charge [if the police moved in to arrest the disabled demonstrators].

"The only way we were leaving out of those HEW offices was to be carried out, you know."

Chuck, 24, whose quote began this article, agreed.

"People just began to take responsibility over their lives. We came right in, took over offices and turned that into a cafeteria; began to hook up community contacts.

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NEW DIMENSIONS AIDING MINORITIES WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

S.F. Community Service Group To Study Disability Programs

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A non-profit organization, New Dimensions in Community Service, has begun a nationwide study and a similar San Francisco-based project to identify and evaluate minority participation in the treatment of developmental disabilities (D.D), an integral part of the groups purpose of creating badly-needed services for Black and other minority handicapped people.

The nationwide study seeks to involve Black and Third World communities in the planning and decision-making process in service agencies dealing with D.D. problems. Meetings are being planned for various regions of the country in which minority groups and federal, state and local officials will assess current minority participation in these agencies and discuss methods to increase this participation.

"With traditional high levels of unemployment and low wages, minority families struggling to afford such basic necessities as food and shelter will have little time to devote to the arduous process of planning and implementing social programs."



New Dimensions Director NAOMI GRAY stands in support of disabled people outside HEW offices in San Francisco.

According to California's Department of Health, development disabilities originate before the age of 18 (many times at birth) and are found to be closely related to mental retardation. These disabilities may be attributed to mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism (an extreme form of withdrawal)

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BPINS photos

People's candidate LIONEL WILSON (left, top photo) with his wife, DOROTHY, and one of his supporters, Senator ALAN CRANSTON. Wilson is well-known and well-liked in Oakland, but to insure his victory in the May 17 runoff elections, there must be a maximum turnout in Oakland's Black and poor communities.

LIONEL WILSON SURE WINNER IN MAYOR'S RACE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

prestigious list of powerful and influential legislative leaders who have come out in support of the frontrunning Wilson campaign.

The still growing list includes: Lt. Governor Mervyn Dymally; Secretary of State March Fong-Eu; U.S. Senator Alan Cranston; Congressman Ronald V. Dellums; Congressman Fortney (Pete) Stark.

State Senator Nicholas C. Petris; State Senator John Holmdahl; Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy; Assemblyman John J. Miller; Assemblyman Bill Lockyer.

Assemblyman Tom Bates; Supervisor John George; Supervisor Fred Cooper; County Clerk Rene Davidson; Councilman John Sutter; Councilman Joshua Rose; Councilman Joe Coto.

Wilson has rightly commented that such contacts can pay off in dividends when he is in the mayor's seat.

During the course of his spirited campaign Judge Wilson was also endorsed by labor leaders, including respected United Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez, ministerial groups, professional athletes, and above all, Black and poor working people, who see a new leadership in their candidate, a final break from the conservative, anti-community stance so long adopted by city hall.

Since the April 19 nominating elections, in which he captured 44.6 per cent of the vote (over 31,000 ballots), Wilson has increasingly attacked his opponent David Tucker's single-themed "law 'n order" pitch to hire 150 more policemen to patrol Oakland streets — with no increase in taxes — as absurd and impractical.

Wilson notes that the cost of such a scheme would total over $5.5 million, money the city could not afford, while his campaign staff points to a March 6, 1977, *Oakland Tribune* article on this subject, quoting, "Tucker refused to say where the money is going to come from or how he would cut present city services."

In fact, Wilson forces have been doing their homework in recent weeks and have found an intriguing set of contradictions concerning Tucker, a Republican businessman:

•Tucker says he "will open city government. . ." BUT his first act as School Board president was to urge that Board business sessions be conducted in private, behind closed doors (*The Montclarion*, July 21, 1966);

•Tucker says he will represent all of Oakland, BUT he owes his campaign money to a small clique of businessmen. When asked who he would look to as advisers, Tucker responded, "I would look to the same people who are in my campaign now. Mr. Kaiser, Mr. Bechtel (who have donated $10,000 to his campaign), are examples." (*Oakland Tribune*, April 7, 1977);

•Tucker says he will "petition" the governor and "urge" the legislature to make changes in the court system, BUT, as School Board president, he has never contacted any of Oakland's elected state or federal representatives in over six years. (*Oakland Legislative Offices*, May 6, 1977).

In contrast, his supporters affirm, Lionel Wilson stands by his strong judicial record, his firm and open discussion of the issues, his impeccable credentials as a person who cares about the people of Oakland, as one who won't let the people down.

CATALYST

For himself, Judge Wilson repeatedly refers to his bid for office as "a catalyst, a conduit, through which we can express the needs that we have as a people in this city. . ."

In announcing his candidacy back in early January, Judge Wilson stressed that he saw Oakland as possessing "the human, economic, and environmental potential to develop into a Renaissance city." And with the broad cross-section of community support backing him all the way, that "new day" forseen by one West Oakland senior citizen looms bright and fresh on the horizon.

VOTE FOR LIONEL WILSON FOR MAYOR OF OAKLAND.

VOTE MAY 17

Laney College Student President Faces Trumped-Up Assault Charges

(Oakland, Calif.) - Laney College student body president Lovell Panniel is scheduled to be arraigned on May 10 here on trumped-up charges resulting from a brutal attack by Oakland police officers and campus security guards on a Black student.

Panniel, who is Black, faces charges of assault and battery on a police officer, disturbing the peace and interfering with a police arrest.

The charges stem from an April 1 incident in which an attempt by a Laney student to obtain a refund of his money brought about a major confrontation between Laney students and officers of the Oakland Police Department (OPD).



Laney College student president LOVELL PANNIEL with his son MAURICE.

(The incident preceded a successful student rally held the same day for Oakland Black mayoral candidate Judge Lionel Wilson. The rally, which featured free lunches for Laney students, was jointly sponsored by the Association of Students at Laney College (ASLC) and the Black Panther Party.)

On April 1, Cornelius Scott, a Vietnam veteran and student in the Culinary Arts Department of Laney, went to the school's Bakery Department to pick up a birthday cake he had ordered the day before for his fiancee. When he saw that the cake was not made to his specifications, he asked that either another cake be made or that the $5.00 he had paid the day before be refunded to him.

An instructor in the Bakery

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"CLEAR THAT PROBLEMS OF POOR ARE NOT A PRIORITY OF THIS ADMINISTRATION"

CARTER'S WELFARE PROPOSALS ATTACKED FOR LACK OF SPECIFICS

(Washington, D.C.) - President Carter's proposals for reforming the U.S. welfare system came under severe attack last week for their lack of specifics.

While Carter said that the present welfare system "should be scrapped and a totally new system implemented," he conceded that a new welfare program could not be implemented for four years or more.

During last year's Presidential campaign, Carter promised to present concrete proposals for overhauling the welfare system by May 1. At a breakfast meeting with Congressional leaders, the President said that he would not submit his legislative program on welfare reform until August. Stating that his top priority was a balanced budget by 1981, he urged that new legislative programs be subordinated to the need for fiscal restraint.

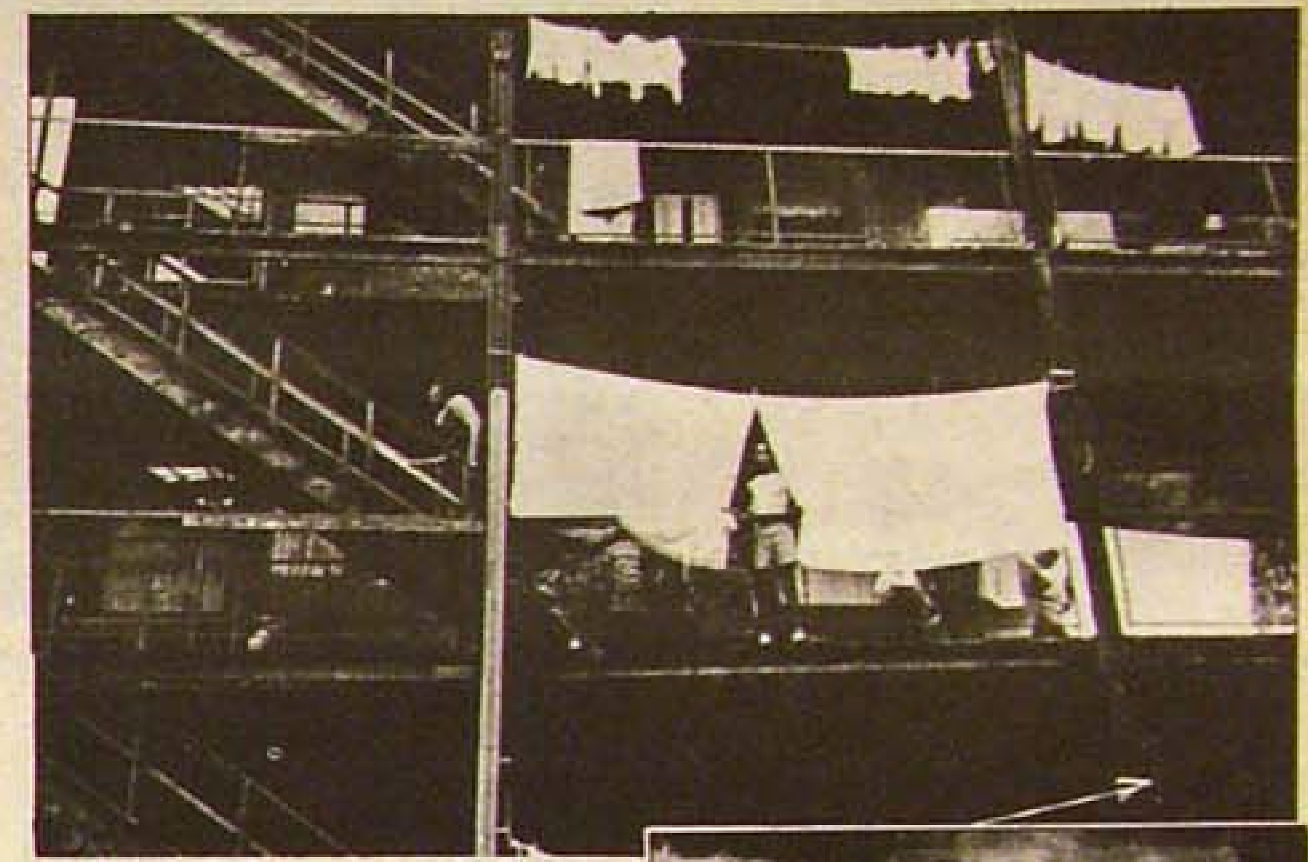
"I don't think anybody could disagree with what you've presented," Black New York Congressman Charles Rangel told Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Secretary Joseph Califano, who was present at the meeting. "But there is no program. It's clear to me that the problems of the poor are not a clear priority of this administration, that it has other priorities," Rangel added.

Carter said that the welfare program he will present in August will meet the 12 following goals:

•No higher initial cost than the present system;

•Access to a job for at least one member of every family with children where there is a person able to work;

•Incentives for those on welfare to take jobs in the private sector;



The alleviation of the harsh living conditions of the poor is not a priority of the Carter administration.

•Public training and employment for those able to work who cannot find private jobs;

•A higher income for families who work than for those who do not;

•Incentives for families to stay together;

•A continuation of tax credits to the working poor;

•A single cash payment to replace existing welfare programs;

•Easier and simpler administration;

•Elimination of fraud;

•Reduction of the financial burden on states and localities as rapidly as federal resources permit; and

•Local administration of public jobs programs.

A number of questions concerning Carter's welfare goals remain unanswered. A point



repeatedly emphasized by Carter during the Presidential campaign was that the federal government should assume the total cost of welfare payments now made by local governments and gradually take over the payments made by the states.

In his statement last week, however, the president merely said that "the unpredictable and growing financial burden on state and local governments should be reduced as rapidly as federal resources permit."

Of particular concern to welfare recipients is the question of who would be guaranteed public jobs if they could not find private jobs. Carter said that a job would be offered to every family where there were children and someone able to work. However, Califano explained that 10.5 million of the 11.2 million Americans presently on welfare are children or their mothers.

Consequently, the government would have to decide what age children would be given jobs and how old they should be before their mothers were offered employment.

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"We Have A Right To Rebel"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"The community responded and came in. The Party came fully in and started bringing in the food, which was essential. The doctors that had consciousness came in and spent the night. The lawyers that had sense came right in. We started to put together a press group which put out information."

After about two weeks, Brad and Chuck were selected by the handicapped and disabled demonstrators as part of a delegation that was sent to Washington, D.C., to directly confront Carter administration officials — in particular Carter and HEW Secretary Joseph Califano — and lobby for the hasty signing of Section 504, unchanged from a previously agreed upon package.

"I think the major reasons we went were because we are in the BPP. They have a lot of respect for the Party," Brad said.

MULTI-DISABILITIES

"And then, when you talk about representing 'multi-disabilities,' I'm legally blind, in this chair *and* Black," Brad added with a laugh.

"The first thing we did in Washington was like a squad going out to launch the first offensive. We luckily found out where Califano lived and we set up a vigil around 3:00 a.m.

"D.C. has at least 16 different police agencies and I think they all came up there to find out what we were doing. Imagine, at 5:00 a.m. they told us we were blocking Califano's driveway," he said with a chuckle.

"When Judy Heumann and her aid went up to his front door, around 8:00 a.m., Califano ran out the back."

Chuck then explained what happened two days later, when Bay Area T.V. viewers watched armed guards actually kick wheelchair-confined people away from HEW's doors.

"There were three buildings, and when we went up to one, the police [HEW security guards] came. The doors were locked already.

"That's the sum of what happened when we were in Washington, they [the administration officials] were embarrassed and afraid to face the disabled people, because of the power, the steadfastness we displayed throughout.

"The guards pulled their clubs and kept us back. I think they were afraid we were going to take over that building too!

"At the White House we met with this guy Stu Eisenstadt. He's a troubleshooter for Carter, and basically he sat there and did nothing; no response or reaction to anything that was said."



BPINS photo

Scene inside occupied HEW offices in San Francisco.

What about the church scene, when the handicapped and disabled protesters stood across the street from Carter's church, forcing the embarrassed President to enter and exit from a previously unused side entrance?

"That was to expose Carter to his own congregation and all the other community people who came out of their houses on this day to see Carter and pray with Carter.

"If he's so 'holier than thou,' why wouldn't he sign 504?

"As a matter of fact, one of the hymns that day was 'Oh Jesus, I Have Promised,'" Chuck said, referring to Carter's forgotten campaign pledge to sign the 504 regulations as soon as he got into office.

"I mentioned all that at the rally," Brad added. "Over 400, mostly in wheelchairs and other disableds came to Lafayette Park [across the street from the White House].

"I said that it was the power of the people that had Califano running out of his back door and that it was the power of the people that had Carter running in and out of side doors.

"Chuck read points One through Six of our 10-Point Program and Platform, and we really emphasized that part of Point #10 that deals with "people's control over modern technology."

Although many of the delegation returned to the Bay Area when Califano surprisingly signed the 504 regulations on April 28, Brad and Chuck were part of the small group that stayed behind.

"We stayed to talk with the Office of Civil Rights," Chuck explained. "They're the ones that will implement 504 now that it's signed.

"But at the Office of Civil Rights they started talking about how short of staff they were, and started making excuses about this and that. It's still going to be a struggle to get 504 in practice."

Asked if he concurred with other participants in the HEW sit-in that a disabled movement had been born, Brad agreed wholeheartedly:

"The example that was set in San Francisco and D.C., I think gave disabled people a new confidence, you know. That we do have power. That we want to interact. That we have a *right* to rebel."

S.F. Group To Study Disability Programs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

or other neurologically handicapping conditions.

AIM

The program will aim towards intervention at an early age and helping parents recognize and deal with a developmental disability without creating severe family problems.

The project team in San Francisco will be headed by Ms. Naomi Gray and will be assisted by professional minority advisors in such fields as social work, public health, education, child care and program development and management.

Ms. Gray, who is Black, was among the first supporters contacted by the activist handicapped and disabled people when they began their HEW sit-in in San Francisco.

From this data, strategies will be drawn up for the use of federal, state and local agencies, to increase the involvement of Black and Third World communities in the planning and implementation of meaningful services for youth with D.D. handicaps.

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

"Special Schools"

(Brooklyn, N.Y.) - The New York City Board of Education was accused last week of routinely sending Black and Spanish-speaking schoolchildren who are labeled as "problem students to remedial special schools while seeking to help White delinquent students in their own schools. In a federal court trial here, the NAACP, which is suing on behalf of six minority students, said that Black and Spanish-speaking children were isolated in racially segregated schools that did not provide them with a special education.

Black Women Outnumber Men

(Atlanta, Ga.) - The discrepancy in the ratio of the sexes among Blacks is greater than it is for Whites, according to a recent study here by the Southeast Regional Support Center. The study said that there are only 90 Black men for every 100 Black women, compared to 95 White men for every 100 White women.

Black Cops' Promotion Blocked

(San Francisco, Calif.) - San Francisco's White Police Officers Association (POA) succeeded last week in blocking the promotion of 22 minority officers to temporary sergeant positions. A court order calling for minority hiring quotas was issued earlier this year as a result of a 1973 suit brought by the Officers for Justice, the Black police officers' union, and the NAACP. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which granted the POA the stay, will issue a decision on the case May 12. Revenue-sharing funds to the police department could be in jeopardy if the appointments are not made.

Kent State Memorial

(Akron, Ohio) - A Kent State University group urged students here last week to start a campaign to name four campus buildings after the four students killed during a campus antiwar protest seven years ago. The action by the May 4 Task Force opened the annual observance in memory of the four and nine others who were wounded May 4, 1970, when National Guard troops opened fire to break up an antiwar demonstration.

HONGISTO ENDS FIVE DAY SENTENCE FOR I-HOTEL EVICTION REFUSAL

S.F. SHERIFF RELEASED, CALLS FOR JAIL REFORMS

(Redwood City, Calif.) - San Francisco County Sheriff Richard Hongisto ended his five-day contempt of court jail sentence here last Wednesday, May 4, the result of a conviction stemming from his refusal to evict embattled International Hotel (I-Hotel) tenants.

Hongisto was sentenced to five days in jail for contempt of court last year when he refused to evict the elderly Chinese and Filipino I-Hotel tenants. Hongisto argued unsuccessfully that he lacked sufficient manpower to evict the residents of the I-Hotel.

When the eviction appeared imminent in early December, thousands of supporters stationed themselves in front of the Chinatown building, vowing to form a "human blockade" to resist the court order.

The San Francisco sheriff served his time here in the San Mateo County Jail as a "civil" prisoner, isolated from 250 other inmates being held on criminal charges.

Commenting on his jail stay upon his release, Hongisto said, "It wasn't as bad as I thought. . . It's like sex. You can watch it all you want and never understand it until you do it."

Hongisto told the press and a crowd of admirers that it was "very stimulating" to cope with the frustrations of being confined in a six-by-ten foot cell that he left only for meals and 15-minute daily exercise sessions on a punching bag.

"Now I can explain to people," Hongisto said, "why it's important for people who run jails as well as judges who sentence people to understand the total experience.

"I'm in a much better position," he went on, "to understand what makes inmates angry and I'm going to be in a better position to run jails."

During his stay, Hongisto said he took 46 pages of notes and came up with more than a dozen ideas on how to improve the San Francisco County jail system.

Commenting on the San Mateo County Jail, Hongisto remarked that, "In many ways their jail is above average. Ours is a lot cleaner, but their food is definitely better. They have a mess hall, which we don't, that can be converted into a basketball court. That lets people burn off steam."

In a recent television interview Hongisto was asked about his personal views on the I-Hotel issue, where foreign investors, the Hong Kong-based Four Seas Corporation, are seeking to raze the structure — a home for elderly, low income Chinese and Filipino tenants — to build a parking lot.

Hongisto responded that he was "very concerned about housing opportunities for low income elderly people in San Francisco. . ." He asked, "Where are the low income elderly people to go? Who's helping them?"

Various philosophers once said, Hongisto commented, "That you judge a civilization by the way it runs its jails and prisons. . .We ought to add on to that 'and the way it takes care of its senior citizens.' I think that the way we treat elderly people, in many ways, is shameful."

Later on in the program Hongisto stated that if he was given another order to carry out an I-Hotel eviction he would "probably" do it but reiterated his belief that such an action could cause uncontrollable violence by demonstrators or police.

What bothered him the most about his jail sentence, Hongisto related, was being locked up and

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





San Francisco County Sheriff RICHARD HONGISTO upon his release from a jail sentence he received for refusing to evict I-Hotel tenants.

Students Arrested In Anti-Apartheid Sit-In

(Stanford, Calif.) - Over 290 Stanford University students protesting the school's investments in South Africa were arrested here on Monday, May 9, following a sit-in in a campus building.

The protesters were arrested by campus police and Santa Clara County sheriffs followng a five-hour peaceful sit-in.

The students demanded that the university vote its 93,350 shares of Ford Motor Company stock in favor of the company's withdrawal from South Africa when the issue is raised at a stockholders' meeting scheduled for this week.

Stanford trustees said that they recently voted to abstain from the stock vote and that it would be almost impossible to reverse their decision since proxies have already been mailed.

The demonstration preceding the arrests, the largest protest activity on the campus in five years, featured numerous speakers demanding that the university stop investing in firms which have branches in South Africa. The sit-in started with about 600 participants around 1:15 in the afternoon and continued until 6:45 when police arrested the 294 protesters who remained in the campus building.

While the arrests were being made, Stanford's Trustee Investment Committee agreed to meet with a representative of the demonstrators. However, the trustees later voted to continue their investments in seven large companies which have investments in South Africa.

MARSHALL McCOMB

Senile California Supreme Court Justice Removed

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A tribunal of seven courts of appeal justices recently ruled that aging California Supreme Court Justice Marshall McComb is unfit to serve on the state's high court.

McComb, 83, has a judicial career which spans 50 years, but many have felt that the senile justice should have been removed from office at least 10 years ago. He hasn't written an opinion in years and is known for sleeping and daydreaming while cases are being heard in his court.

On one occasion, McComb was witnessed wetting his trousers and returning to court without changing. It has also been reported that the justice wore earrings to public functions and had asked a garage attendant to cash his paycheck.

McComb was regarded as an embarrassment to the highly rated California Supreme Court. However, efforts to persuade him to step down had been unsuccessful.

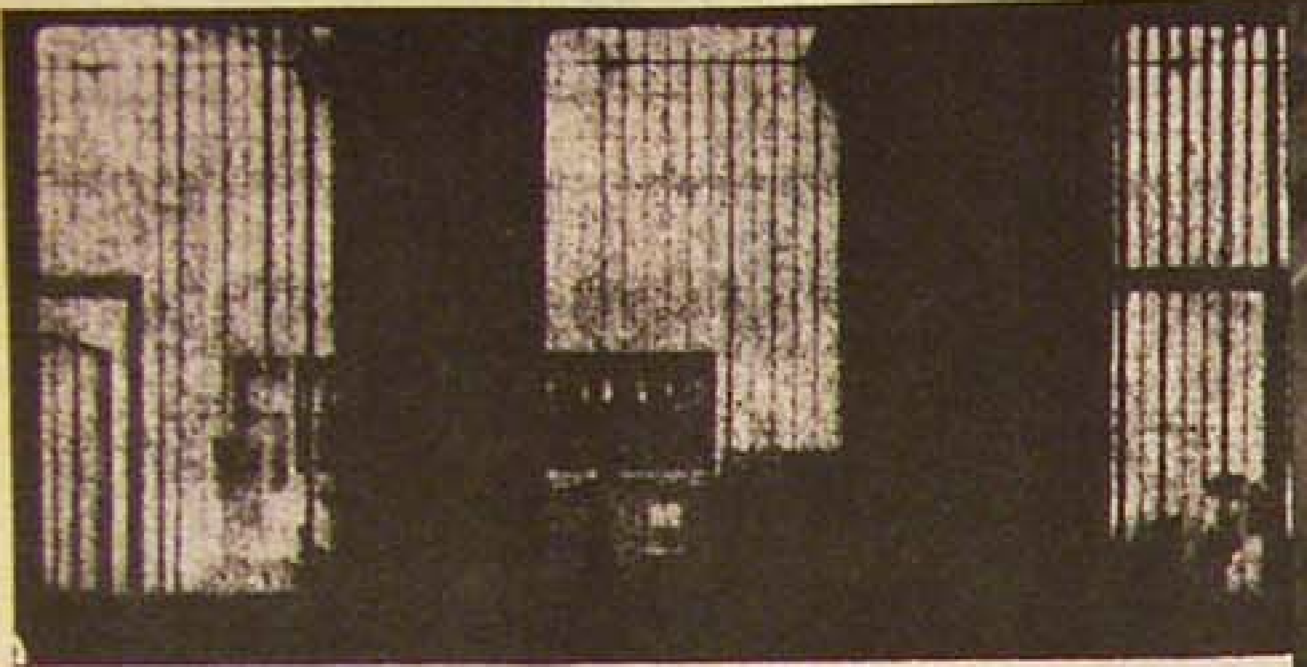
INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE

In the fall of 1975, the California Commission on Judicial Performance (CJP), at the prodding of several lawyers' organizations, began gathering indisputable evidence against McComb.

On January 7 of this year, the Commission recommended that McComb be removed or retired from office, charging that the elderly judge willfully and persistently failed to perform his duties.

As a result of the passage of Proposition 7 in the November, 1976, elections, a tribunal of courts of appeal justices was authorized to decide on disciplinary action involving a state supreme court judge. The tribunal stated that it was necessary to force the retirement of McComb "to preserve the integrity of the judicial system."

Due to the overwhelming evidence against McComb, many felt that the court of appeal decision was "too mild." McComb already had a contempt-of-court ruling against him for refusing to give a deposition to a CJP official. The justice's conviction on the matter was held up by an appeals court, which waived an indefinite jail sentence.




Homicide section of the Roundhouse (right), Philadelphia's police headquarters.

"THE ONLY RIGHTS YOU GET ARE RIGHT FISTS"

PHILLY HOMICIDE DETECTIVES BLASTED FOR BRUTAL INTERROGATION BEATINGS

(Philadelphia, Pa.) - A recent feature article in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* has fully exposed the brutal, intimidating tactics used by homicide detectives of the Philadelphia Police Department in the interrogation of murder "suspects."

Since 1974, judges in the city's common pleas court have ruled that in 80 cases police had acted illegally in homicide interrogations. The judges found in most of the cases that the police had used either physical or psychological coercion. In some of the cases, the victims' injuries were documented by X-rays, medical records and photographs.

EXTENSIVE INTERVIEWS

These findings were confirmed by extensive interviews with homicide detectives and prosecutors. The interviews — including some with detectives who have been frequently accused of beatings — have made it clear that top police officials know of and tolerate the illegal beatings and other forms of coercion.

The illegal interrogations, according to the *Inquirer*, follow a pattern:

•They are conducted by teams of detectives in tiny rooms at police headquarters (known as the "Roundhouse") with suspects handcuffed to a metal chair which is bolted to the floor;

•Police try to use special techniques in order not to leave any bruises or marks; and

•Detectives make use of one-way mirrors through which the interrogations can be observed. Suspects and witnesses have testified that they were forced to watch beatings through such windows and were told that they would receive the same treatment unless they cooperated.

"What we're living in at the Roundhouse," a former detective said, "is a return to the Middle Ages. All this nonsense about the 'thin blue line between society and the underworld,' is bullshit. Police are breaking the law every day, and they know it."

After a 22-hour interrogation, one murder "suspect," Carlton Coleman, spent 28 days in a hospital as a resilt of serious injuries in his abdomen, arms, shoulders, chest, calf, spine and back.

Another murder "suspect," 15-year-old John Wardlow, was hit with a blackjack, poked in the chest and punched in the head. Wardlow still maintained his innocence and was later told by a Detective Twyman to sign some paper and he would be released.

After Wardlow signed the paper Twyman told him, "Welcome to a murder one charge." Wardlow had signed a "confession." Six months later Wardlow's "confession" was thrown out of court and six months after that, Wardlow — who had spent a month in prison and had incurred hundreds of dollars in legal fees — was acquitted.

The trial lasted only a half an hour since the police had no evidence.

Anthony Prado, another murder "suspect" who turned out to be innocent, asked about his Constitutional rights during an investigation, demanding to see his lawyer.

He was told by a detective: "Rights? You've been watching too much *Kojak*. The only rights you get down here are right fists."

One homicide detective, Chester Koscinsky, testified before Judge Robert Latrone that out of 600 interrogations not one "suspect" had asked to see a lawyer, a fact which stunned the judge.

In Philadelphia, the average homicide detective — through pay gained from conducting these interrogations and, from court appearances — got $7,575 in overtime pay in 1976.

One detective, Michael Chitwood, doubled his base pay this way, earning a total of $36,293. The salary of Police Commissioner Joseph O'Neill is $35,000.

A former detective commented, "Convictions is the name of the game, not truth... Their attitudes are built for them by their superiors. Yes, I'm talking about Mayor (Frank) Rizzo. Who do you think built this police department?"□

Hongisto Calls For Jail Reforms

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

unable to defend himself from attacks from right-wing San Francisco city officials "like Quentin Kopp and John Barbagelata" (who has initiated a recall campaign against Hongisto, Mayor George Moscone and District Attorney Joseph Freitas).

Talking about the San Francisco jail system, which he once termed "disgusting as hell," Hongisto noted that changes are being made in the county jails in San Bruno only "due to court orders."

As for the City Prison in downtown San Francisco, the subject of mounting criticism from inmates, community groups and Hongisto himself, the sheriff remarked that "perhaps the only solution" for the situation "is another court suit."□

BEHIND THE WALLS



Minimum Living Standands

(New York, N.Y.) - The New York City Board of Correction recently proposed new minimum living standards for the city's prison and jails. Some of the proposed changes are:

•Each inmate would be entitled to his own cell;

•More frequent contact visits between inmates and their families and friends;

•Additional assistance to Spanish-speaking inmates; and

•A limit to the number of hours a prisoner can be locked in his cell.

No New Prisons

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - The Los Angeles Coalition For Prison Alternatives recently held a press conference here blasting a California Department of Corrections (CDC) proposal to build four new prisons in southern California. A coalition spokesman, Tom Nelson, pointed out that the CDC's request for 2,400 new beds at a cost of $40,000 each, plus $11,000 per year per inmate to maintain was a phony solution to the crime problem.

Susanville Guards Organize

(Susanville, Calif.) - Prison guards here at the Susanville Correctional Center are organizing against the California Department of Corrections (CDC) after two administrators were demoted and two "line officers" were suspended for indiscriminately shooting at inmates who were staging a peaceful protest. CDC investigators found that "clearly," firing in the direction of the prisoners' dormitories during the protests was both "unauthorized and unnecessary." During the barrage of gunfire three inmates were wounded. Following the release of the investigators' report last month, 80 per cent of Susanville's officers held a two-day sick-in, the first work stoppage by guards in the California prison system. The officers have formed a committee, hired a lawyer and are making contacts with other disgruntled guards in the prison system to fight against what they term violations of their rights.



Black worker.

Workers Testify On Brown Lung Hazards

(Washington, D.C.) - A stream of witnesses from North and South Carolina urged the federal government here recently to impose stricter standards to combat brown lung disease, or byssinosis, a disease which afflicts textile workers.

The witnesses, according to C. Ben Bowen, a Greenville, South Carolina, attorney representing the disabled textile workers, can only hope for relief through the federal government because the North and South Carolina legislatures have refused to help.

Testifying at a hearing, held by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the Labor Department, which has proposed stricter standards to control brown lung, the disabled workers chronicled their experiences with the deadly disease:

•Lacy Wright of Greensboro, North Carolina, said: "When I see people like myself who can't breathe I feel I should try to help. I'm going to do everything I can to help."

•Lucy Taylor of Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, said: "We are experts in experience. . . We are sick. The (textile) companies think more of their machinery than they do of people."

•Odesine McCoy of Spartanburg, South Carolina, said she is totally disabled at age 57 and that her experience as a longtime textile worker "made me feel that people don't mean nothing to the mill people. . .It's too late for me."

The disabled workers were specifically urging the government to enact legislation to reduce cotton dust and provide adequate compensation for those who have become disabled. (See article, centerfold.)☐

S.F. RALLY CONDEMNS F.B.I. TREACHERY IN SKYHORSE-MOHAWK CASE

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Over 150 supporters of imprisoned American Indian Movement (AIM) activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk gathered outside the Federal Building here last week to demand the release of the two Native Americans while a delegation confronted the FBI on the sixth floor inside the building.

Skyhorse and Mohawk are currently on trial in Los Angeles on murder charges resulting from an FBI set-up. The delegation, led by AIM leader Sidney Welch, demanded information on FBI infiltration of the progressive Indian organization.

Welch charged that Douglas Durham, Virgine "Blue Dove" Deluce and Marvin Wayne Redshirt — all admitted FBI informants — were directly involved in the arrests of Skyhorse and Mohawk on false charges of murdering a Ventura, California, cab driver.

After initially being locked out of the sixth floor of the Federal Building, the location of the FBI's offices, the delegation finally met with federal agents Frank Perrone and Richard Weaver. As expected, the agents claimed complete ignorance of any FBI involvement in activities against the AIM organization.

During the rally, Louise Red Elk from the Skyhorse/Mohawk Defense Committee told of how



BPINS photos

ERICKA HUGGINS at San Francisco rally for AIM activists Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk.

the two AIM leaders were beaten so badly by the Los Angeles County sheriff that they required hospitalization. Ms. Red Elk also explained the extreme security measures that have been put into effect by court officials.

Leading Black Panther Party member and Oakland Community School Director Ericka Huggins, addressing the San Francisco protest, forcefully denounced the FBI for the savagery and murder it has committed:

"These are the people that are dominating our lives. These are the people who are responsible for the jailing of Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk. It will take



people to free them.

"They are responsible for the people standing in this crowd who CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

NEW HAMPSHIRE PROTEST

Jailed Anti-Nuclear Demonstrators File $30 Million Suit

(Seabrook, N.H.) - About 1,300 antinuclear demonstrators, declaring that their detention in state armories violates their Constitutional rights, filed suit last week seeking release from custody or $30 million in damages.

Meanwhile, the New Hampshire Supreme Court has refused to allow antinuclear demonstrators from outside New Hampshire, arrested during the occupation by over 2,000 protesters of an atomic plant site here, to be released on their own recognizance. More than a thousand of the 1,414 demonstrators arrested in their occupation of the construction of the $2 billion Seabrook nuclear generating plant are still being held in the city's National Guard armories. Most have bail ranging from $100 to $500, but the protestors are refusing to put up the bond until the state releases all of them on their own recognizance.



Protesters march to denounce construction of proposed Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire. Over 1,400 demonstrators were arrested and confined in state armories.

Attorney Anthony McManus, who appeared before the state high court to plead for the release of the demonstrators, said that the decision to request cash bail bond was a decision made by "the executive branch," referring to the New Hampshire governor's office. He said "it was a political decision, not a Constitutional or a legal decision."

The separate class-action suit filed in U.S. District Court charges that food, living quarters, health care, eating and CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

Seventh Anniversary Of The Intercommunal Survival Committee

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

people. The political parties and the government they operate collect taxes from us and require us to fight their wars, but they don't represent us. The unions collect dues from us but act in our interest only if we force them to through rank-and-file opposition.

Community organizations and coalitions had to be constantly won back from leaders who were bought off by the system. No permanent political organization represented us, spoke for us, acted for us, steadfastly, every day of every year.

Then we learned a positive lesson from the Black Panther Party. Such an organization *was* possible. The Black Panther Party, born under fire from the repressive police and government forces, proved that it was in fact a structured political vehicle serving the interest of the people. It became a permanent organization that was to effect political and social action "like a shadow is to man."

While the Black Panther Party was a party of Black people only, we found that, contrary to what the establishment told us, the Black Panther Party *was* interested in ending the system of oppression for all people and interested in unity. Centuries of racism made separate organizations necessary for a time.

But the Party urged us to form an organization to work in close parallel in the poor and working White community. That was the birth of the Intercommunal Survival Committee.

OPPRESSIVE GOVERNMENT

This oppressive government and economic system has created a situation where the poor White, working for slave wages or on welfare, is nearly invisible. The television shows, the newspapers, the magazines, the movies all would make us believe that only a few White people are poor. As a consequence, many of us have been made to feel powerless. But the facts are otherwise.

Millions of those who earn just enough to survive are White, and half of those on welfare are White. It is only blinding prejudice and the mostly fruitless hope that a White skin allows you to get over that has very often caused the poor and working White to "go it alone."

This very powerful system chooses to refuse to admit that so much poverty exists, and out of shame that we do not deserve, we agree with them, allowing them



The Chicago ISC, led by SLIM COLEMAN (speaking, right), has been in the forefront of numerous community struggles in Uptown Chicago.



to deny that we ourselves exist! The fact is that, united with Black people and Latinos, we are together the mightiest force in this country.

But we need united organization, permanent organization, a permanent political vehicle that persists in the face of repression and organizes consistently in the interest of all poor and working people.

Huey P. Newton, founder of the Black Panther Party, defined the characteristics such a truly revolutionary vehicle must have to survive repression:

"First of all, there is a small but dedicated cadre of workers who are willing to devote their full time to the goals of the organization. Secondly, there is a distinct organized structure through which the cadre can function. It is this combination of structure and dedicated cadre which can maintain the machinery for meeting the people's needs. In this way a printing press can be maintained to review the events of the day and interpret them in a manner which serves the people. Information can be circulated about the daily phenomena to inform the people of their true meaning. Programs of service can be carried out to deliver to the people the needs that are not met elsewhere. . ."

"A cadre and a structure, however, are not what make the political vehicle a revolutionary one. It is the revolutionary concepts which define and interpret phenomena, and establish the goals toward which the political vehicle will work. A revolutionary vehicle is in fact a revolutionary concept set into motion by a dedicated cadre through a particular organized structure. . ."

Following the example of the Black Panther Party in the Black community, we dared to begin to create a structured vehicle in the poor and working White community. The basic cadre was recruited and steeled in daily practice. The structure was assembled and basic services were established that tied the cadre to the community.

It was through this contact that ideas, gathered from the people themselves, were brought together and systematized, so that we began to get a more coherent understanding of our basic situation. A program of action could now be projected, tested and refined, again and again, until our movement is successful in attaining social justice.

Among the thousands of people we have met and become involved with there are many who are not ready or not able to become one of the "dedicated cadre workers, willing to devote their full time to the goals of the organization." Still, many of these share in a commitment to build an organization that can act steadfastly in the people's interests.

These general members fill out the structure of the revolutionary political vehicle. Organized along the line of the 10-10-10 principle, the general members tie the committee closer to the people and extend its structure deep into the plants and communities.

Guided by dialectical materialism, which is simply a method for analyzing problems and developing solutions, the ISC is becoming a vehicle that provides backbone to our daily struggle, keeping the movement going when individuals or other less thorough organizations falter.

The purpose of the ISC is not, of course, to support all the ideas of poor and oppressed people. We attempt to be more like a thermostat than a thermometer. A thermometer gets hot when the weather is hot and cold when the weather is cold. It reflects *whatever* people may say. The thermostat is a device to improve the situation. If the room gets too cold, the thermostat acts to warm it up.

So, like a thermostat, the ISC attempts to develop solutions to problems that stand in the way of our people's struggle for social justice. The ideas for the correct solutions to our problems usually lie among the people, but they must be gathered up in a systematic way, then applied to the problem.

If the ISC was more like a thermometer then, we would mirror the actions of some Whites in our community who want to go to war against Black people forced into their neighborhoods by urban dislocation programs. We would join in the fight.

But acting more like the thermostat, we gain an understanding of who is responsible for the dislocation of Black people in the first place and develop mechanisms to make this known throughout the White community, so that unity can be achieved.

"Like a shadow to a man." This is our goal. Wherever there is a struggle — in the communities, in the factories, in the political arena — we will be there in the interest of the people, because our method of work and our structure keeps us tied to the interest of the people. Our daily

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

In this portion of the chapter "The Penal Colony" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton continues his in-depth examination of the inhumanity of the prison system.*

In my own experience, a number of inmates who refused to follow orders and stay away from me during mealtimes were transferred for "institutional convenience." It is generally recognized that a system of slavery is degrading for the master and slave alike.

FEAR

This applies to prison, too. The atmosphere of fear has a distorting effect on the lives of everyone there — from commissioners and superintendents to prisoners in solitary confinement. Nowhere is this more evident than among "correctional officers," as the guards are euphemistically called.

Prison guards are pathetic figures. I had very little contact with them because I stayed in my cell so much, but they harassed me every chance they got. When I went out to see visitors, they searched my cell, sometimes senselessly tearing it up, throwing my washcloth on the floor, dumping my toothbrush in the toilet and creating a general disorder.

CONTRABAND

If they ever found items from the canteen, such as deodorant or hair oil, they would write me up for having "contraband" in my cell, a violation of prison regulations. They took great pleasure in these petty harassments, and after a time I developed a wry attitude, seeing it for what it was — the childish behavior of small men.

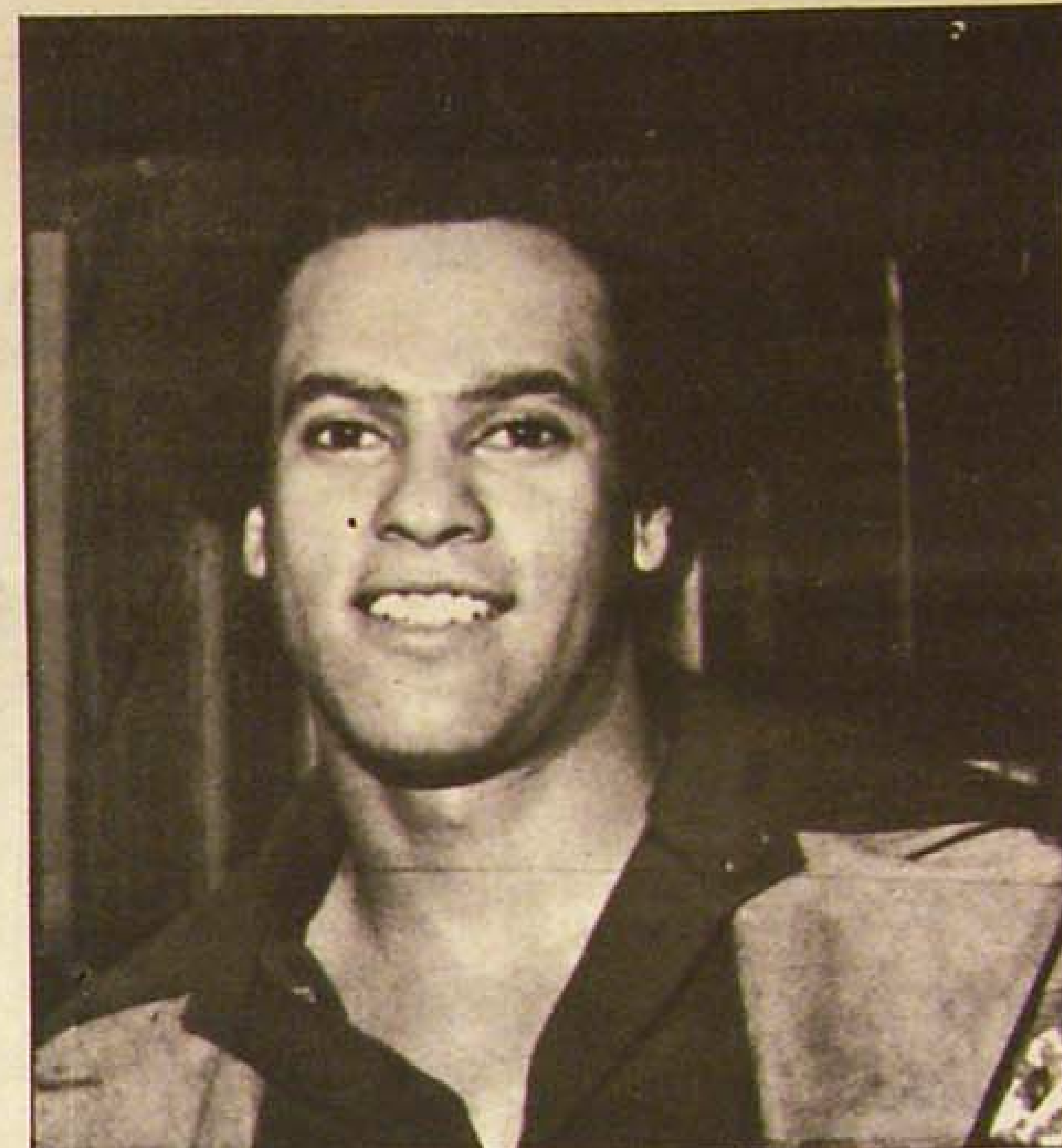
Once I got a "beef" and went to the hole. I went without a struggle. Since I was already in isolation, being in the hole meant only that I ate my meals in my cell instead of the prison dining room. It was the easiest solitary confinement I ever pulled because I was allowed to have reading material there.

Most of the books were old and juvenile — Rin-Tin-Tin, Hopalong Cassidy, and the like — but I also got hold of the Bible, which I love, and which I read through again, for the third time. Unlike the soul breaker, my cell contained a bunk, toilet, washbasin, chair, and tin desk.

The guards never gave up their effort to keep me in a constant state of rage, but I recognized their limitations and avoided their assaults, either by refusing to communicate with them or not doing what they wanted.

Obviously the guards are victims, too, but the fact that they have a limited and very crude kind of power tends to corrupt and brutalize them. Some of them perceive dimly how blighted their lives are and try to compensate in pathetic ways. For instance, when the student disturbances broke out at the University of California at Santa Barbara in the spring of 1970, the Penal Colony dispatched members of the "goon squad" to assist in putting down the rebellion.

When the guards returned, they were full of tales about how they had jailed professors and smart rich kids. This made them feel important, bigger than real life, and when they were not talking about revolutionaries as if they were dogs, they boasted about the fine motels they had stayed in while beating up members of the university community and the opulent meals they had eaten in "Sambo's" restaurant. In lives so empty and bereft of meaning, events like this were highlights.



Exiled BPP leader HUEY P. NEWTON confounded prison authorities during his incarceration at the California Men's Colony in San Luis Obispo. Huey Newton resisted every tactic used by the guards and administration to control him.

One of the evils the guards were guilty of was promoting racial animosity in prison, using it to divide us. Many White inmates are not outright racists when they get to prison, but the staff soon turns them in that direction. While the guards do not want racial hostility to erupt into violence between inmates, they do want hostility kept high enough to prevent any unity. This is something like the strategy used by Southern politicians to pit poor Whites against poor Blacks.

Unfortunately, many Black inmates, caught up in this madness for reasons of sheer survival, are goaded by the guards into turning against the White inmates, or the "Nazis," as they call themselves. In this situation the guards are the oppressors, and the "Nazis" are the tools of that oppression. Most degrading, the Whites are not only duped and used by the prison staff, but come to love their oppressors.

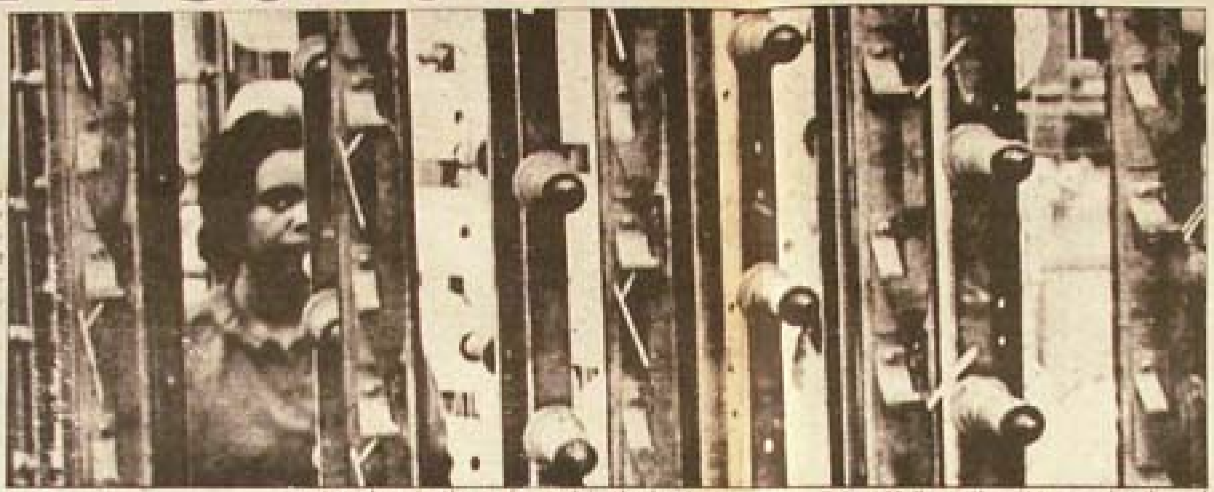
Their dehumanization is so thorough that they admire and identify with those who deprive them of their humanity. This kind of psychological aberration was so frequent in Nazi concentration camps that its rationale has been a major intellectual question for thirty years.

TO BE CONTINUED

Visit To Roanoke Rapids, N.C., Shows Human Side Of Workers' Exploitation

BOYCOTT J.P. STEVENS

The following article, excerpted from "The Cotton Mills Back Home," which appeared in the April, 1977, issue of Mother Jones magazine, provides an up front, personal view of the growing nationwide boycott against J.P. Stevens Company, an anti-Black, anti-union billion dollar textile firm. Many feel that the drive, led by Black and other oppressed workers, to unionize J.P. Stevens is key in any successive battle to unite Southern workers, America's largest and most rapidly swelling unorganized labor force. The article is written by Robert Friedman.



J.P. Stevens worker at textile loom. The company is the target of a national boycott due to its anti-union policies.

If the wind is blowing in the right direction, you can smell Roanoke Rapids ten miles away, driving from Virginia into North Carolina on Interstate 95. The sweet, sulfurous stench is unmistakable.

This is a cotton-mill town.

Cotton is everywhere: cotton bolls growing in rich brown fields outside of town; cotton dust flying around the factories, settling like snow on the carders and weavers, getting in their lungs; cotton yarn, miles of it, spinning and weaving ceaselessly. If cotton is the town's warp, the seven mills around Roanoke Rapids are its weft, setting its social and economic patterns. There was no Roanoke Rapids before the first cotton mill in 1895, and there wouldn't be much left if the mills closed down tomorrow.

Like most Southern textile towns, Roanoke Rapids is small (population 15,000), insulated (90 miles from the nearest city or airport) and dominated by one company. It has always been that way. Fifty years ago, when Sam Paterson owned the mills, he also owned most of the houses and stores in town, controlled the bank, built the schools and hand-picked the mayor and the chief of police. If you lost your job, you left town.

Today, the mills are owned by a giant corporation, J.P. Stevens, the second biggest textile company in the country, with annual sales of more than a billion dollars, 46,000 employees, 85 plants and headquarters in a 46-story, glass-and-steel tower in New York City — 43 stories taller than the tallest building in Roanoke Rapids.

Textile industrialists began moving south 60 years ago, abandoning their mills in New England. They came to towns like Roanoke Rapids in search of cheap, non-union labor, and when they found it, they fought to protect it. They made the South safe for textiles: three-quarters of the nation's textile industry is now located in the South. It employs the most workers in the region and is the least unionized industry in the country, with fewer than 10 per cent of Southern textile workers represented by a union; and the average U.S. textile worker's wages — $3.78 an hour — are the lowest in any major manufacturing industry.

Right now a showdown is going on here. What happens in Roanoke Rapids this year is likely to affect the entire Southern textile industry, and thus the very economy of the "New South." Stevens knows it. The people who live and work here know it. But the traditional signs of conflict — strikes, pickets, rallies, police — are missing. This is not the industrial North of the '30s, but the burgeoning industrial South of the '70s. To understand it, you have to go into the homes of Roanoke Rapids, into the union hall and the weaving rooms, down to the gates at shift change. Most of all, you have to listen:

The way Robert Mallory figures it, the company stole a dollar from him. Thirteen years ago, back in 1964, he took over the job of a White man driving trucks for J.P. Stevens, shuttling back and forth between the seven mills, delivering bales of cotton and picking up finished sheets and towels. The man he replaced earned $3.35 an hour. Mallory was offered a dollar less to start, with the promise that after a six-week trial period, he'd get a dollar raise. Thirteen years later, he's still waiting.

The way I figure it, the company owes Robert Mallory $27,040, not counting overtime. But he prefers to look at it in simpler mathematical terms: "That dollar ain't never come in yet."

In June, 1976, a U.S. District Court judge found Stevens guilty of systematic racial discrimination in Roanoke Rapids. He ruled in favor of a suit filed six years earlier charging that Black workers made substantially less than White workers, that higher-paying jobs were reserved for Whites and that Blacks were the first laid off. The judge ordered Stevens to begin compensatory hiring programs and to pay back wages to Blacks who had been victims of discrimination. The company has appealed the decision.

STEVENS PRODUCTS TO BOYCOTT

SHEETS & PILLOWCASES [illegible]	**DRAPERIES** [illegible]	**TABLE LINEN** [illegible]
BLANKETS [illegible]	**HOSIERY** [illegible]	**COTTON FABRICS** [illegible]
CARPETS [illegible]	**TOWELS** [illegible]	**SYNTHETICS & BLEND FABRICS** [illegible]
SLIPPERS [illegible]	**WOOLENS & WORSTED FABRICS** [illegible]	



J.P. Stevens textile plant. The huge company with yearly sales of over one billion dollars has 85 plants and over 46,000 employees, most of whom are not represented by a union.

Robert Mallory: "I want to see what the end is gonna be, so if I'm gonna get my dollar. It's mine, and I think it's due me, and I want it. I really want it. I'm the lowest paid truck driver doing the kind of work I'm doing — anywhere. I mean that's not fair."

It had taken me a while to find Mallory's house in Gaston, just across the river from Roanoke Rapids. But it was worth every wrong turn. Like most of the Blacks who work at the mills, Mallory lives outside of town in a more rural area, where the roads are unpaved and unmarked.

Roanoke Rapids is 90 per cent White. Northampton County, where Mallory lives, is 60 per cent Black and in 1974 had a per capita income of $3,504, nearly $2,000 below the national average.

You can tell a lot about Mallory from his small, four-room house. It is simple: electricity, but no running water; too much furniture, but no disarray. One wall is a portrait gallery with glossy high school graduation photographs of eight of his ten children (two are still in school). An inexpensive painting of a beatific Martin Luther King, flanked by Robert and John Kennedy, hangs above a double bed. Across the room is a Black liberation flag. Propped up near the door is a shotgun, which just a week ago brought down a 180-pound deer.

Mallory talked on into the night about his 28 years working at the mills: "I haven't lost seven days' work in the whole 28 years, 'cause I don't believe in laying out on a man's job. And if I lost seven days it was going to funerals." Raising children: "We had ten right here in this house, so you know we had to be packed up." Working for J.P. Stevens: "I don't want none of my folks working there. I have seen women that the bosses talk to so dirty and nasty that they stand up and cry." The union: "I'm one hundred per cent with 'em. Any time they call me, I'll be right over there." His two great passions: hunting and fishing.

The union Mallory is talking about is the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) which in August, 1974, after two previously unsuccessful attempts, narrowly won an election at the seven cotton mills in Roanoke Rapids — its first victory ever at a Stevens plant.

Two and a half years after winning that election, the union is still bargaining for a contract. Stevens has stalled for time, refusing to accept such basic demands as dues checkoff and arbitration of grievances, letting rumors circulate that it will close down the mills rather than capitulate. The TWUA, for its part, has filed charges with the National labor Relations Board accusing Stevens of bargaining in bad faith, merged its forces with the bigger Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union (forming the ACTWU, pronounced, appropriately, "Act Two") and launched a nationwide consumer boycott of Stevens products.

Men and women like Robert Mallory made the difference in the union's slim victory. Most of the Blacks, who now make up a third of the 3,500 Stevens employees in Roanoke Rapids, entered the plants during and after the civil rights movement, leaving the cotton and tobacco fields, where they earned $20 a week, for the mills, where they could make that much in a day. That seemed like good money, even though they usually wound up in the lowest paying jobs, in the carding room and wastehouse.

But letting the Blacks into the mills was like letting in the Trojan horse. "Blacks caused the union to get in here," Mallory says. Of course, there are sizable numbers of Blacks at other Stevens plants in the South where the union has failed to win elections. But in Roanoke Rapids the union owes its victory to people like Robert Mallory. He spent uncounted evenings sitting in homes like his convincing others that they needed a union to look after their interests; he organized a team of younger Mallorys to pass out leaflets at shift changes; and he took advantage of the mobility his job offered him to truck news about union activities from one plant to another.

If it weren't for his patience, Mallory might have given up on the union long ago. After all, 11 years have gone by since he signed his first blue card, and there's still no contract. And he might have given up hope of ever seeing that dollar taken from him 13 years ago, instead of talking about using the money to fix up his house. But patience is the mark of a good hunter.

Robert Mallory waited five years before he had his first clean shot at a deer. He figures he can wait a little longer for that contract — and for his dollar.

Maurine Hedgepeth knows the rewards of patience. She waited four years and 21 days to get her job back. Back in 1965 she was fired for union activities. Twice a week for four years, every Tuesday and Thursday when Stevens did its hiring, she went to the Rosemary Mill, where she had worked as a weaver, to inquire about her job. And twice a week she was told there was no work available.

Maurine Hedgepeth was carrying her third child when she went out on pregnancy leave in December, 1964. The week before, she had testified against her supervisor at a National Labor Relations Board hearing in Roanoke Rapids. She expected trouble. On Christmas day, her husband was fired from his job as a loom fixer.

The company said he had been drinking on the job. As he tells the story, he was ashamed to break the news to his wife, so he went out and got drunk. When he came home, there was no way to prove he had been sober at the mill. He never got his job back. When she reported for work in January, after having the baby, she learned what she had feared: there was no job for her either.

Firing employees who supported the union was nothing new for J.P. Stevens. As one veteran TWUA organizer explained: "They would pick out enough people in the leadership and start firing at a steady rate until the campaign stopped — and it always did." At one plant in South Carolina, the company posted the names of union supporters on a public bulletin board and then crossed them off, one by one, as they were fired. □





Black and White J.P. Stevens workers organize at union meeting (inset). The huge textile company has resisted all efforts to unionize its workers.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News



Mozambican women help with harvest.

FORMS OF COMBAT ESTABLISHED

Mozambican Women Organize

The following is the conclusion of an informative report on the Second Conference of the Organization of Mozambican Women (OMM), reprinted from the Guardian *newspaper.*

Mozambican cities in particular bear the cultural stamp of Portuguese colonialism. It is thus in this "bourgeois fortress and focal point for the sharpening of class struggle where women feel their double oppression and exploitation most acutely," OMM says.

"As workers, they are obliged to sell their labor for miserable wages and to sell their bodies to their exploiters — only to find themselves rejected and discriminated against by their own class. As housewives, they are cut off from the essential problems of social life and reduced to serving their husbands, who are themselves exploited and oppressed. Finally, women of the petty bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie assimilate bourgeois cultural and moral ideas and become vehicles for, and agents of, conservative and reactionary ideology.

"In the city, traditional social values are broken down, only to be replaced by vices, alienation and the characteristic decadence of the colonial bourgeoisie. It is also in the city that the people are least organized." Prostitution, the characteristic fruit of this environment, is now being tackled through the structures of OMM, the "dynamization groups" and the People's Liberation Forces.

The Second Conference called for accelerating the establish-

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OPPOSE ZIONIST LAND EXPANSION

TWO PALESTINIANS KILLED IN NEW WEST BANK PROTESTS

(Qabatiya, West Bank) - New clashes between West Bank Palestinians and Israeli occupying forces erupted here last week, leaving a 15-year-old youth and a 55-year-old woman dead from Zionist gunfire.

The protests stem from new attempts by Jewish nationalists to establish settlements in nearby Dothan Valley. Gush Emunin, a group of Israeli Zionists, claims that the area is part of the Jews' Biblical homeland. However, the area is prized by the Palestinian residents in Qabatiya since it is fertile farmland.

Israeli spokespersons said that 15-year-old Hassan Halil Abu Roob was shot in the head by Israeli troops while allegedly stoning a military truck along with a group of Palestinian demonstrators. Qabatiya's mayor, Khaled Awad, however, saw it differently.

"The boy was 200 meters away from where they were throwing stones," said Awad. "Yes, he was in the demonstration," Awad continued, "but he was too far away to have been throwing stones."

Two hours later, during a funeral procession of thousands for the slain youth, an Israeli jeep came back into the area. Again, the Israelis claimed that they were stoned by villagers, and this time the gunfire killed Fatima Hamadi, a 55-year-old widow. As with the killing of young Roob, it has not been determined which started first — the shooting or the stoning.

One man who was at the scene of the shooting declared, "The soldiers fired first. (Mrs. Hamadi) was with the procession. The bullet hit her here (in the chest).

"The others who were hit," he went on, "fell there in the street. The crowd ran. The men carrying the casket escaped...And it was then that the young people attacked the jeep."

Mayor Awad stated, "It would not have happened (the killing of Mrs. Hamadi) if the Israeli military had not sent that jeep into town. I asked them to stay out. They refused."

After these senseless killings, Palestinian protests quickly spread to the West Bank towns of Jenin, Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron. Palestinian leaders have vowed to continue to struggle against new Jewish settlements in the West Bank.





West Bank youth is pummeled by Israeli security forces. Militant Palestinians (right) are continuing their protests against Israel's occupation of their homeland.

Gush Emunin, the Israeli Zionist group, contends that Jews have the right to settle anywhere in Samaria and Judea, including the West Bank. The rich, green Dothan Valley is located in Samaria, and Israeli officials said that the Zionist group has not been given permission to start any new settlements, a statement which is viewed with skepticism by West Bank Palestinians.

Since the Middle East War of 1967, the Israelis have started 18 settlements (out of a planned 25) on the West Bank. Now, right-wing forces are seeking to establish even more settlements in the area under the Allon plan, a plan drawn up by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

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ADVANCES IN ERITREAN REVOLUTION HAILED

BAY AREA CELEBRATES E.P.L.F. FIRST CONGRESS

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Friends and supporters of the Eritrean liberation struggle gathered on the campus of the University of California (U.C.) here last Friday to celebrate the recent successful First Congress of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

The May 6 program, one of several held throughout the country last weekend, was sponsored by the Bay Area Chapter of Eritreans For Liberation in North



The Bay Area Chapter of Eritreans For Liberation in North America (EFLNA) sponsored a program last week to celebrate the First Congress of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF). The woman in the center of the panel (who doesn't want to be identified for security reasons) attended the historic meeting in Eritrea.

America (EFLNA) and was held in Pauley Ballroom of the U.C. Student Union building.

The First Congress of the EPLF was successfully concluded on January 31 of this year in the liberated areas of Eritrea. The Congress was attended by over 300 delegates representing all units and departments of the

of workers, peasants, women, youth and students, both inside and outside the country.

The National Democratic Program adopted at the EPLF Congress includes:

•The establishment of a people's democratic Eritrea;

•A self-reliant, independent and planned economy;

•The development of a revolutionary culture, education and health care; and



EPLF and its mass organizations

•Safeguarding the economic, political and organizational rights of the working class.

An EFLNA member (whose name was withheld for security reasons) who attended the Congress addressed the U.C. gathering and explained the importance of the Congress to the 15-year-old armed Eritrean liberation struggle against Ethiopia.

"Like the beginning of the armed struggle in 1961 and the birth of the EPLF in 1970, the first EPLF Congress is of great significance and an important landmark in the struggle of the Eritrean people for national independence and people's democracy," the woman explained.

She then went on to give a history of the Eritrean revolution, the longest conflict on the continent of Africa. A major portion of her speech was devoted to clarifying the dispute between the EPLF and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), the oldest Eritrean liberation movement from which the EPLF was formed in 1970.

The two organizations recently held unity talks in Sudan in order to consolidate their forces and further advance the Eritrean revolution. The delegate to the EPLF Congress explained that the differences between the two groups largely stem from various counterrevolutionary activities by the leadership of the ELF.

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Still No U.S. Aid For Vietnam Despite U.N. Breakthrough

(Washington, D.C.) - The State Department once again pledged here last week that the U.S. would not offer any economic aid for postwar recovery in Vietnam as the House of Representatives voted to prohibit even the discussion of assistance to the Hanoi government.

The move, according to the *New York Times*, came only hours after the U.S. and Vietnam had concluded a round of talks in Paris on normalizing relations, with the U.S. pledging that it would not veto Vietnam's admission to the United Nations and that it would lift a trade embargo after diplomatic relations were established.

In turn, the Vietnamese delegation promised to intensify efforts to provide information about Americans listed as missing in action (MIA) in the Vietnam War.

The main disagreement in the talks, and reflected in the harsh ruling by the House of Representatives later that day, was on the issue of the U.S. obligation to contribute to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's postwar recovery.

The Vietnamese maintain that "a contribution to healing the wounds of war and to reconstruct the country," is an American obligation that must be "linked" to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The Vietnamese argument is based on two documents — the Paris cease-fire agreement of 1973 which pledges American support for reconstruction in North Vietnam and all of Indochina, and an unpublished letter from former President Richard Nixon to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong pledging $3.25 billion in reconstruction aid and $1.5 billion in food aid throughout Indochina.

UNIFICATION

Since the unification of North and South Vietnam, neither the Ford nor the Carter administrations accept the validity of articles or promises based on the 1973 cease-fire.

Other amendments considered by the House at the late night session sought to cripple negotiations with Panama and with Cuba and to eliminate funds for the office of Andrew Young, the embattled U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Rhodesia

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen met in London last week to finalize the Anglo-American plan for Black majority rule in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). Major elements of this plan, the *Christian Science Monitor* reports, include a "constitutional conference" to obtain agreement on a mechanism for free elections, supervision of these elections and methods for ensuring stability in independent Zimbabwe. The U.S. is expected to play a direct and active role in future negotiations on Rhodesia, which the two Western powers hope to convene by July.

Zambia

Zambia withdrew from the world badminton championships in Sweden last week because of the participation of a player from New Zealand. Zambia was the only Black African country to play in the badminton championships, and did so, according to the Zambian ambassador to Sweden, without knowing ahead of time that New Zealand would participate. The Zambian government is opposed to New Zealand's sporting ties with the White apartheid regime in South Africa.

Zanzibar

Licenses to drink alcoholic beverages are now required on the Tanzanian island of Zanzibar. An annual drinking license costs 95 cents, and a Tanzanian citizen must apply to his or her employer or neighborhood leader in order to get one. The application form asks for income, financial obligations, number of children, number of wives and typical behavior after having a few drinks. Licenses come in four classes, including entitling the holder to drink as much of any kind of alcohol as desired to restricting drinking to a limited number of beers.

BANNED IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE LIVING DEAD



Despite repression, protest demonstrations are becoming common in South Africa. The country's "banning" laws are made to isolate political dissidents.

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - "Being banned is just like being Black...It is part of being Black. I'm used to it."

The speaker, an Azanian woman of South Africa, is one of this country's "banned" persons. Under the reactionary Internal Security Act of 1976, a Black or other person living in South Africa may be banned for alleged "communistic" activities or for "endangering state security" — which usually means speaking out against the strict system of racial segregation (apartheid) enforced by the White racist regime.

The exact number of people presently under banning orders is not known, but the last official count made in July, 1976, listed 95 Azanians and 18 Whites, the *Christian Science Monitor* reports.

"To be banned in South Africa is to be made a member of the living dead," writes Daniel Drooz in the *Chicago Daily News*. "One is cut off from contact with most other people. A banned person cannot be quoted because his name cannot be published. Anything he has written becomes ashes."

The government is not obligated to give any specific reason for placing a person under banning orders because of the broad scope of the Internal Security Act. There is no right to judicial appeal.

Banning orders usually last for five years and prohibit a person from holding certain jobs, from being in gatherings and discussing politics. In addition, a banned person is placed under house arrest, may have only one visitor at a time, and is required to report to the police at certain times.

Following last year's widespread black rebellion in South Africa and the massive number of arrests that have taken place since then, the Azanian people take banning orders more or less for granted. While some banned persons escape from the country, most others ignore the orders, being careful not to be detected.

The Azanian woman quoted at the beginning of this article told the *Christian Science Monitor*, "I never leave directly from home. I go right round and round, and I borrow cars when I go outside my restricted area."

Forced into the existence of a "nonperson," a banned person may suffer acute depression or paranoia if he or she is not a mentally strong individual.

"By nature I'm gregarious," the Azanian woman said. "In jail (solitary confinement) I used to play games — I would pretend my friends were playing with me. They would take their turns and I would take mine.

"Sometimes it was so lonely I

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ANDREW YOUNG

South Africa Threatens To Cancel Young's Visit

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Angered at United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young's plan to meet with Black leaders when he visits South Africa later this month, the apartheid regime last week threatened to cancel the Black diplomat's planned May 20 trip.

In other diplomatic matters, Young has disclosed that he has been invited by a high-ranking Cuban official to visit the island republic.

Still smarting from Young's recent accusation that it is "illegitimate," the South African government chided the former Georgia congressman for failing to go through formal diplomatic channels to arrange his one-day visit to South Africa. In an interview over South African Radio, "Foreign Minister" Roelof F. Botha criticized Young for ignoring "certain good manners" usually observed in diplomatic relations between countries.

Reflecting U.S. pressure on the White minority South African government to eliminate its apartheid policies, Botha defensively said, "We (South Africa) are an independent country. We are a proud nation. We are not prepared to crawl before them (the U.S.), least of all before Mr. Andrew Young."

Young is scheduled to attend a U.N. conference on Black majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia, to be held in Maputo, Mozambique, on May 16. Fol- ... conference, he had ... to Johannesburg to ... dents at the ... atersrand ... inantly



Rundown slums in Cape Town, South Africa. The apartheid regime is believed to be secretly developing nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Bomb Secretly Developed In South Africa

(Valindaba, South Africa) - A growing number of South African political and military analysts believe that the White apartheid regime is secretly developing nuclear weapons to use against Black-ruled states to the north, the *New York Times* reports.

Valindaba — condensed form of the Zulu expression "vala indaba," meaning "the talking is over" — is the name of the 5,290-acre secured area at the rear of the Atomic Energy Board of South Africa, on which a top secret uranium enrichment plant lies. Only a few South Africans are allowed to enter the plant located in the ... west of Pretoria.

The analysts ... Valindaba plant ... develop weapons ...

CONTINUED ON PA...

Jobs For Unemployed Oaklanders Inch Closer

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ing from the business interests ready to reap huge profits from the 15-block, downtown redevelopment project.

To date, an Alameda County Superior Court judge has ordered that 500 units of replacement housing be built as a result of the destruction the Grove-Shafter has caused in West Oakland. And, in an unprecedented $12 million package agreement, reached particularly through Elaine Brown's persistence in community organizing, 300 units of housing will be built to replace a like number of downtown units.

But still no guarantees for jobs have been reached. An estimated 10,000 permanent jobs are at issue.

In late February, as part of the continuation of a dialogue established a few months earlier when a delegation of Black Oakland leaders went to Sacramento to tell state officials the facts of life, Governor Jerry Brown visited Oakland seeking assurances that if the state moved forward the completion date for the Grove-Shafter, guarantees for jobs from the local business community would be forthcoming.

"The state will not be the delaying factor," Gov. Brown told the group at that time. Last week's announcement of a 1978-79 timetable for the Grove-Shafter (changed from the early 1980s), by Jeff Rupp, executive assistant to state transportation director Adriana Gianturco, seemed the fulfillment of Brown's promise.

Still no word has been released on the employment issue.

Several potential City Center investors — including J.C. Penney Company, Liberty House and Bullocks — have said they would only locate in the Center if the Grove-Shafter were started as soon as possible. Completion of the last three-quarters of a mile of the freeway, the connecting link between the City Center and the monied White suburban market — viewed by businessmen as their primary source of profits — is expected to take three years.

Yet, as Elaine Brown pointed out following the February meeting, "It's a long way from here to concrete," and without assurances of jobs for local citizens (unemployed in Oakland are estimated to number over 25,000), the prospects for both the Grove-Shafter and the City Center are bleak. □

Fred Hampton's Mother Testifies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

before they go to school and what not."

Fred was very dedicated to his family and saw or spoke to them every day after he moved to Chicago in 1969. In tears, Mrs. Hampton described how Fred had asked her to take care of his soon-to-be-born son if anything happened to him. (Fred Jr., was born just three weeks after the assassination of his well loved and respected father.)

The last time Mrs. Hampton talked to Fred was about 12:30 a.m. December 4, just hours before the fatal police raid. He spoke briefly to his mother to explain that he had not come to her house that evening for dinner because of a late meeting but that he would come by the next day. He then asked to speak to his sister, and while they were talking, Fred fell asleep — never to wake up again.

Meanwhile, the trial has gone on. As the defense continues to march their clients, the Chicago police raiders, to the stand to testify in their own defense, the judge has become more and more impatient.

As noted by one courtroom observer, "The trial is really breaking down into chaos. The judge no longer makes any pretense and is just railroading the trial." □

WORLD SCOPE

Micronesia

With the approval of then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the CIA used paid informants and hidden microphones to obtain data about the internal politics of the U.S.-administered South Pacific islands of Micronesia, the Senate Intelligence Committee reported last week.

According to the report, the CIA conducted "clandestine intelligence collection operations" in Micronesia, a group of more than 2,000 tiny islands that have been controlled by Washington under a U.N. trusteeship since 1945.

The CIA's effort was aimed at discovering the negotiating position of leaders of the islands who have been talking with the United States about possible independence since 1971.

The Committee chided the Nixon and Ford adminstrations for failing to "differentiate between intelligence techniques appropriate for use against an armed adversary and those proper for use against a people under U.S. administration and protection."

According to the Committee, the CIA recruited "Micronesian residents, some with affiliations with Micronesian political entities and some of whom were paid for their information." At least one informant "served on one of the island government entities involved in developing a compact with the United States as to future status."

The report said none of the Micronesians was told that he was reporting to the CIA.

In addition, the Committee said, the CIA used a hidden microphone for three months in an effort to produce "information bearing on the status negotiations."

East Timor

The armed forces led by the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) are continuing to fight against the Indonesian aggressors, according to recent broadcasts of the national radio of the Democratic Republic of East Timor.

A total of 50 Indonesian troops were killed by the FRETILIN forces in two ambushes in the Bobonaro area in the west near the border with Indonesia on March 28 and April 2.

ENTERTAINMENT

"WITH FREEDOM IN THEIR EYES"

NEW PHOTO-ESSAY RECOUNTS ANGOLAN REVOLUTION



(San Francisco, Calif.) - As you read the words and look at the strikingly beautiful black and white photographs, it becomes clear why *With Freedom In Their Eyes*, a photo-essay on the People's Republic of Angola, is so named. Throughout the 80-page book, the pictures and words point to a common theme: the staunch determination of the Angolan people to be free of Western imperialism and to determine their own destiny.

Published by the progressive, San Francisco-based publishing company People's Press — whose staff compiled the written text of the book — *With Freedom in Their Eyes* is noteworthy not only as an excellent history of the ongoing Angolan Revolution but also as a superb photographic work of Robert Kramer. It is a rarity to find pictures of African people that capture their beauty, pride and dignity to the degree that Kramer has achieved.



Freedom In Their Eyes, *a photo-essay on Angola, gives a stunning photographic presentation of the people's struggle in Angola.*

The book begins with a brief history of Angola during the 500 years it was under Portuguese rule. Angolan civilization was already hundreds of years old when Portuguese colonialists arrived on the west African coast in the late fifteenth century. Despite the different languages and customs practiced by the 23 tribes who lived in the area now called Angola, the people were drawn together by trade and alliances.

COAST

The Portuguese took over the land along the coast and made the Angolan people their slaves. However, the determined resistance of the Angolan people prevented the colonialists from fully controlling the country's interior until the twentieth century.

In 1858, the Portuguese abolished slavery and established the more profitable system of contract labor. Under this system, Angolans were forced to work, as the book states, "when and where the colonialists saw fit." Working for starvation wages, contract laborers were sent from one part of Angola to another at the whim of the Portuguese. As a result, tribes and families were cruelly split up.

With the founding of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in 1956 and the launching of the armed struggle against Portugal in 19[illegible] the Angolan people entered a 19-year period of glorious, yet bloody struggle to liberate their land. "MPLA stood for the total independence of Angola," *With Freedom In Their Eyes* explains, "and for the building of a socialist society led by peasants and workers."

The book describes the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

While each organization had supporters dedicated to the overthrow of Western imperialism in Angola, their reactionary leaders (Holden Roberto in FNLA and Jonas Savimbi in UNITA) encouraged tribal differences and emphasized the interests of one part of the Angolan people above those of all.

The Portuguese were ultimately forced out of Angola due to the ability of the MPLA to organize the masses of people in the territories it liberated throughout the country. Under the guidance of MPLA militants, Angolan people in the liberated areas began to govern themselves for the first time in 500 years. The MPLA also initiated medical programs, started campaigns to overcome illiteracy, and established a new educational system for all the Angolan people.

Some three months before the MPLA took control of the independent People's Republic of Angola on November 11, 1975, South Africa invaded Angola from the south in August. Th[illegible] CIA, seeking to maintain [illegible] political and economic d[illegible]



tion in the country, increased arms and aid to the FNLA and began funding UNITA. Thus began Angola's second war of liberation, which ended in March, 1976, after the MPLA drove the South African troops from the country.

The concluding portion of *With Freedom In Their Eyes* discusses the "enormous task" of national reconstruction now underway in Angola. At a village meeting described in the book, a woman militant of MPLA quotes Dr. Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola and leader of the MPLA: "We have to work for national unity so that we will not be a divided people — whether for reasons of tribes, reasons of race, for no matter what reasons. We cannot in any way weaken our unity as an anti-imperialist front."

Just as they defeated their Portuguese oppressors, *With Freedom In Their Eyes* makes it clear that the Angolan people will triumph in their battle against neocolonialism. In the words of Angolan Minister of Information Joao Filippe Martins:

"Now we are beginning the other part of the war, social and economic construction, which is more difficult. We are beginning from a position of great strength. [illegible] are one [illegible] the [illegible]

Mr. White Man

(To whom it may concern)

I have opened your doors.
I have cleaned your floors.

I have painted your house.
I have taken care of your children and spouse.

I have watched you use my women.
I have seen them have babies from your semen.

I have watched you treat people like dogs.
I have seen how your news media keeps people in the fog.

I have tried to understand
I have heard you say that I was a crazy man.

I have been told thousands of lies.
I have heard your every alibi.

I have fought your wars shooting from a foxhole.
I have come home from war and can't even get a job cleaning toilet bowls.

I have tried to be fair.
I have noticed it hasn't gotten me anywhere.

Through it all I have kept my sanity,
it seems to me that you're the one who doesn't fit with humanity.

Fred Shelton
Ferral Kai

South Africa Threatens To Cancel Young's Visit

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

According to Botha, a U.S. intermediary asked the South African government last week if it would approve Young's appearances before the student and business groups. Tentative approval of the U.N. ambassador's visit was given, Botha said, with the understanding that he would follow it up with a formal request through diplomatic channels. Botha said that Young's original request did not include meeting with Black leaders.

STATE DEPARTMENT

A State Department spokesperson said that Young's visit to South Africa would be a private trip and that the former civil rights activist was going ahead with his plans.

In a related development, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said last week that Vice President Walter Mondale will tell the South African government later this month that America is "unalterably opposed to apartheid."

Mondale is scheduled to meet South African "Prime Minister" John Vorster in Vienna, Austria, at the same time Young intends to be in South Africa. The Vice President will be the highest-ranking U.S. official to meet with a South African head of state since apartheid became official policy in the country after World War II.



Azanian students burn textbooks outside of Soweto high school.

At his first formal news conference in two months, Vance emphasized that Mondale will make it clear to Vorster that South Africa's cooperation in pressuring Rhodesian "Prime Minister" Ian Smith to accept Black majority rule in the breakaway British colony will not buy U.S. silence on South Africa's strict racial segregation policies.

Young's invitation to visit Cuba, which he said he rejected, came during an informal conversation with Cuban State Commissioner for Economic Cooperation Hector Rodriguez Llomport at the Economic Commission meeting held in Guatemala City, Guatemala.

A few hours earlier, Llomport attacked Young's speech to the Commission calling for social justice and human rights in Latin America. "Those who present themselves as a paladin (champion) of human rights and social justice are precisely the ones who really cause the greatest evils that humanity suffers," the Cuban official said.☐

Nuclear Bomb Developed In South Africa

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

the basic material for nuclear explosives. South Africa is among the countries that have not signed the international treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

The apartheid government maintains that its nuclear program is only being used for peaceful purposes.

Those South Africans who believe that nuclear weaponry development is already far advanced base their evidence less on scientific and military evidence than their understanding of the Dutch Afrikaner racist mentality.

AFRIKANER EDITOR

"I know my own people," said the Afrikaner editor of one of South Africa's leading newspapers. "After the Great Trek and the Boer War, the Afrikaners resolved that they would never again allow themselves to be dispossessed. Whatever the cost, they'd see to it that they had the means to repel any new challenge. Believe me, if they had the chance to acquire the ultimate weapon, they'd grab it."

A Johannesburg lawyer active in the anti-apartheid struggle told the *New York Times*, "As far as the Afrikaners are concerned, a South Africa that is not governed by them is not worth preserving."

Interviewed at the Valindaba plant headquarters, Abraham J. Roux, chairman of the South African Atomic Energy Board, denied that his government is working on nuclear weapons. He also disavowed persistent rumors that Israeli scientists are working at the plant.

Black-ruled African countries became increasingly suspicious that South Africa and Israel might be collaborating on nuclear weapons when the two countries agreed last year to broaden their scientific and technical ties.☐



South African soldier searching Azanian militant.

So. Africa Banned People: The Living Dead

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

wanted to ask them (the police) to come and beat me again. Anything...just to see people....Often I would sit there and plan my country," she said.

Goven Reddy, an Indian history teacher who lives in Durban, was banned last year. Confined to the Indian "township" where he lives with his wife and 18-month-old son, Reddy spends his time vainly applying for jobs. "He's trapped," said his wife.

Reddy received his master's degree in history at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. He is the author of a history book for high school students, which cannot be used because Reddy has been banned. He has also organized symposiums on human rights and detente in Africa.

VIRTUAL PRISON

For a banned person in South Africa, life is a virtual prison. "Banning is, technically speaking," the Azanian woman said, "more prison. People are either made or broken by it."☐

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

Cuba's construction program to alleviate the country's critical housing shortage is successfully eliminating the problem through the efforts of Cuban workers with the help of college engineering students. Workers take time off from their regular jobs to work on housing projects and then rent one of the finished units for just six per cent of their salary. Men who go to work on a building project receive their full salary. "When the worker gets his apartment he can go back to his old job and another comrade comes to take his place," explains Raoul Suarex, a civil engineer. "That way everyone gets a chance to have an apartment." There are more than a dozen housing projects under way in and around Havana. Six hundred men work on the biggest project which is at Alamar, eight miles east of the capital. More than 30,000 people have taken up residence there since the project opened in 1971 and 150,000 are expected to live there when construction is completed in five more years.

S.E.L.A.

Representatives of Latin American countries to the United Nations have agreed to work for the regulation of the activities of transnational companies, the Latin American Economic System (SELA) announced recently. The announcement came as a result of a meeting called in New York last month by the Latin American group in the United Nations to coordinate their stand towards the transnationals' conduct. A communique issued by the Caracas-based permanent secretariat of the SELA, reiterated the organization's goal of establishing a new world economic order. SELA laid down a series of principles with regard to the transnationals' activities, including respect for state sovereignty and obeying the legislation of SELA countries; that the transnationals should not interfere in the internal affairs of SELA. The meeting also agreed on a number of economic and financial measures, including one to prevent the transnationals from fixing artificial prices among their subsidiaries for the purpose of controlling the markets.

SPORTS

"RACISM" CHARGED

Black Publishers Back Don King In Boxing Controversy

(New York, N.Y.) - Representatives of the nation's leading Black newspapers gathered here last week to support Black boxing promoter Don King, who charges that the White press is attempting to discredit him in order to force him out of the multimillion dollar boxing industry.

King met with the Black newspaper publishers at the Hotel Pierre here and stressed that he is not guilty of any wrongdoing. The Black promoter charged that White writers are conducting a vendetta against him to "get rid of the nigger" in the lucrative boxing promotion industry.

King pointed out that he has been falsely accused of staging phony matches, taking kickbacks from boxers and other unnamed charges. However, as King emphasized, authorities have admitted there is no evidence against him.

Present at a press conference in support of King were Carlton Goodlett, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association (NNPA) and publisher of the *San Francisco Sun-Reporter*; Jerrel Jones, NNPA Vice-President and publisher of the *Milwaukee Courier*; and John Hicks, executive editor of the New York *Amsterdam News*.

A statement issued by the Black publishers called the attack against King "a conspiracy against his Constitutional rights."

The publishers suggested that "the federal judiciary be used to combat insidious forms of overt and covert racism."

SPORTS IN AMERICA: MORE BREAD 'N CIRCUSES

By Paul Hoch

The following is Part 1 of an engrossing analysis of sports in contemporary American society written by Dr. Paul Hoch, a professor of philosophy at Dawson College in Montreal, Canada, and author of Rip Off the Big Game: The Exploitation of Sports by the Power Elite.

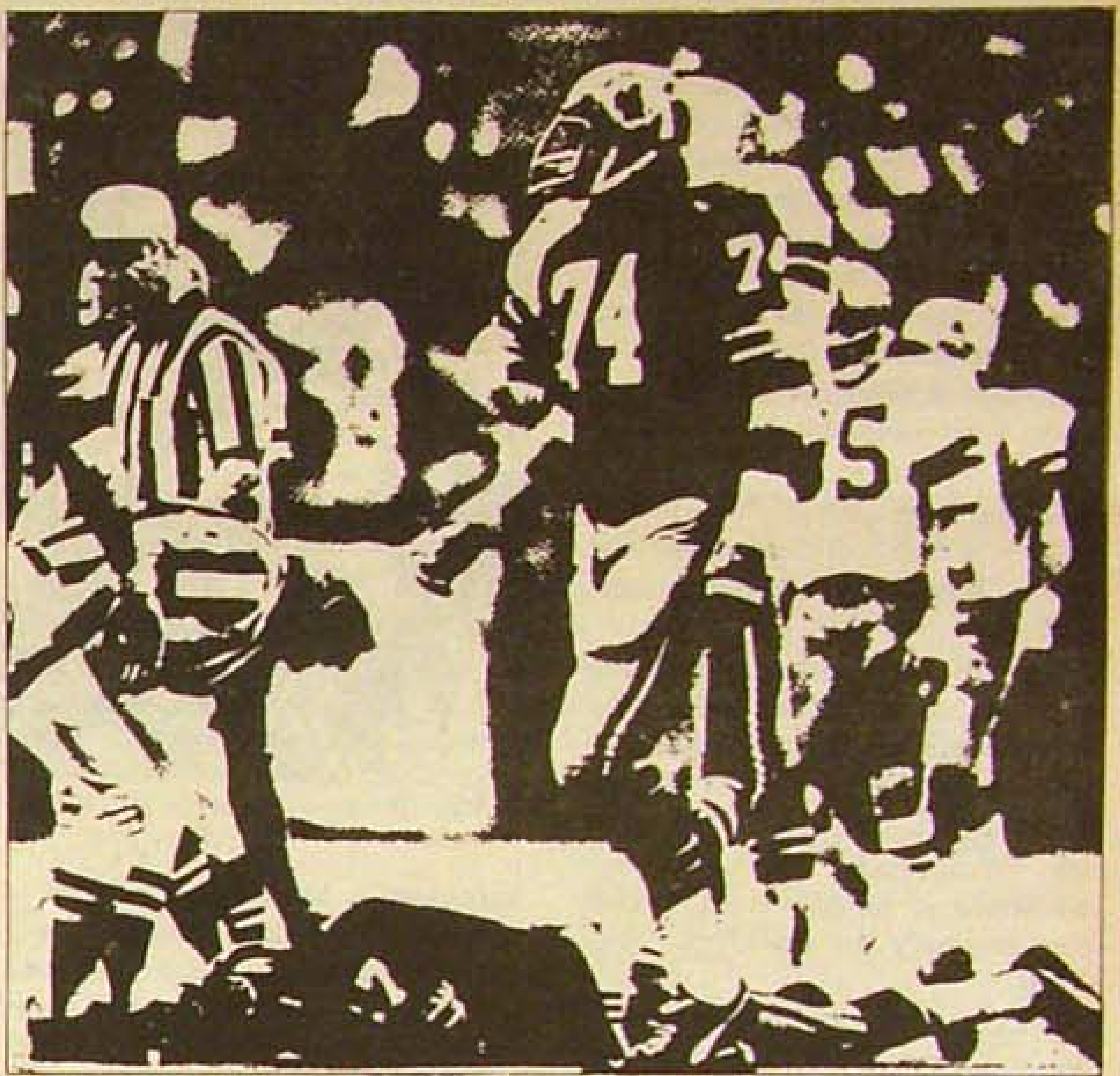
PART 1

The struggle of wet liberalism to provide pep pills and panaceas for the anxieties of the poor continues.

In the late sixties, you may recall, the increased conflicts between working-class Blacks and Whites over schools, housing and a fair share of American wealth were answered by a slick book on *The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics*, purporting to show that the White working class, being itself made up of various oppressed and discriminated against "ethnics," could not possibly be guilty of racism against Blacks.

Its author, Michael Novak, heretofore an obscure philosophy professor, was soon made associate director of the Rockefeller Foundation and became virtually a national prophet of the new "ethnicity" strategy through which the working class was to be safely divided and pacified.

More recently, ethnicity having somewhat bombed, Mr. Novak has come out with a new tome, *The Joy of Sports*, expressing the hope that all Americans — White and Black — can be made content through spectator sports. Is this the old strategy of the Roman Emperors to provide bread and circuses to divert the masses (and preserve the system)?



Spectator sports, says Paul Hoch, are being used to divert the minds of masses of people away from the serious problems of oppression that face us daily.

"It is important," insists Novak, "...to keep sports as insulated as we can from business, entertainment, politics, and even gossip...the preservation of parts of life not drawn up into politics and work is essential for the human spirit."

He admits that politics has become "a brutal, ugly business," but adds that today work (not sport) has become the "opiate of the people," and to top it off insists that spectator sports, not work and politics, is the "real thing."

If people can be made to believe this, the implication is that no matter how bad unemployment, slums, racism, and oppression generally may get, we can all escape to the coliseums where we will get the "real thing."

Spectator sports as the ultimate opium. Go and enjoy the gladiators. And, as in the days of the Roman Empire, the gladiators are drawn from those classes which are most oppressed (or as Harry Edwards called them, "Black Gladiators for White America").

Much in the same vein was a recent article in the *New York Review of Books* by Christopher Lasch on "The Corruption of Sports," apparently, in the guise of a belated review of my book *Rip Off The Big Game*, Harry Edwards' book on Blacks in sports, as well as simi... other "cultural rad... late sixties and early seventies.

According to Lasch, "cultural radicalism, posing as a revolutionary threat to the status quo, in reality confines its criticism to values already obsolescent and to patterns of American capitalism that have long ago been superceded."

In particular, "a society of consumers has no need of...an ideology of manliness and martial valor," such as *Rip Off* claims, is predominant in big-time macho sport. Moreover, Lasch insists, "the explicit racism that once informed imperialist ideology" was already "obsolete" by the time of General McArthur.

Actually the claim that racism — explicit or not — was obsolete in American life by the early fifties will come as a surprise to all those who participated in the civil rights and Black liberation movements, not to mention *The Revolt of the Black Athlete* that Harry Edwards wrote about and led in the late sixties (when, interestingly enough, Lasch himself was expressing strong sympathies with cultural nationalists like Harold Cruse). Women's liberation supporters will likewise be surprised at Lasch's insistence that the older ideologies of manliness and martial valor are obsolete. More than a million maimed and murdered Vietna... more than a little ...tements.

Tommie Smith Denied Tenure At Oberlin

(Oberlin, Ohio) - Former Olympic sprinter Tommie Smith was denied tenure as a physical education teacher here at Oberlin College last week, a move which the Black track coach termed "racist and prejudiced."

Smith was hired at Oberlin in 1972 when progressive sportsman Jack Scott was the school's athletic director. Smith, who, with John Carlos, stunned the world with their "Black Power" protest in the 1968 Olympics, coached Oberlin's track team to 24 new school records and handled the football team's defensive backfield. Oberlin has led Ohio Conference football in defense for the last two years.

The Oberlin Athletic Department said that Smith lacked depth in teaching and hadn't published anything.

Smith countered that the Oberlin Athletic Department expected him to teach advanced courses such as kinesiology, the study of human physical movement. "Nobody here is qualified to teach those courses," said Smith. "They can't tell me I can't teach."

Mozambican Women Organize

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

ment of re-education centers for both women and men involved in prostitution. These centers, the resolution notes, should focus on political education, literacy and schooling, professional training and cultural, sports and recreational activities.

After re-education, "re-integration into society should be effected through the communal villages and other workplaces where a type of life organized along FRELIMO principles exists."

In the rural areas, initiation rites meant to "make the young girl submissive and resigned to physical suffering" are still prevalent. Practices such as having a girl "whipped by her uncle in the presence of guests to show that she is ready for marriage" still exist.

"In many regions, the girl is taken to the husband at seven years of age and has sexual relations with him even before the initiation rites, which do not normally take place until the first menstruation," according to the OMM documents.

"*All these things enable us to* see how women are violated and traumatized from infancy, and transformed into passive beings incapable of initiative."

In the countryside, premature marriage and forced marriage, as well as polygamy, are the result of these rites and the economic role of the "lobolo," or "bride price."

Economic necessity most often impels parents to subject their daughters to these practices, OMM points out, forcing women "into a situation of total dependence on men, who, because they have paid for them, can use and disown them like objects."

The "combat plan" against these vestiges of the old society calls for a mass mobilization to abolish initiation rites and "lobolo" as social evils.

A key OMM goal is the popularization of new, progressive ideas about marriage, which must be based on free choice and "take into account the demands of the revolution and the building of families which are the basis of the socialist society we want to create."

A major principle throughout the OMM program is "women winning their economic independence" and engaging in collective work.

This, the resolution states, "is the basis for their affirmation as useful people, capable of fulfillment within society."

OPPRESSION

The oppression and exploitation of women inherited from feudal and colonial-capitalist society "will tend to disappear," OMM concludes, "as we put into practice FRELIMO's line on the emancipation of women. "Integrated into production, creating the material and ideological conditions for socialism, women will help to establish new social relations, in which they will no longer be the victims of backward and reactionary ideas. Future generations will be able to grow up free from material and moral miseries.

"The struggle continues!"



Mozambican women carry supplies to front line during liberation war.

E.P.L.F. Congress

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

Describing the contributions of the EPLF, which now controls 95 per cent of the Eritrean countryside, the delegate noted, "The EPLF has mobilized, organized and armed the masses in the liberated and occupied areas, and has led the peasants in carrying out various reforms in smashing the feudal, colonial, political structure and in setting up the organs of people's power in the liberated areas.

"It has started self-reliant economic reconstruction in the liberated areas. It is developing agriculture, setting up handicraft industries and building roads. It has set up hospitals, clinics and schools..." she said.

"...The First Congress of the EPLF was convened at a time when. . .the EPLF enjoys great prestige among the masses, at a time when...the Eritrean struggle is gaining increasing support from the revolutionary peoples of the world.

"The significance of the First Congress of the EPLF lies precisely in the fact that it represents the crowning of victory of the revolutionary line of the EPLF over the reactionary, opportunist line which has dominated the Eritrean struggle for many years...."

Following the speech, impressive color slides were shown of the First Congress as well as the hospitals, schools and industries the EPLF has established in the Eritrean countryside. A question and answer period, messages of solidarity from revolutionary and progressive organizations, a cultural show and film concluded the informative program.



BPINS photo

GHIDEE EPHRAIM, spokesperson for the Bay Area ELFNA, gives militant salute at program sponsored by group to celebrate First Congress of EPLF in Eritrea.

Two Palestinians Killed In New West Bank Protests

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

which was supposedly rejected by the country's government.

The Allon plan calls for Israel to settle in occupied areas which it does not want to surrender. Out of 360,000 acres in the West Bank, only 10 per cent of the land is arable. Presently half of this land is being farmed by Israeli settlers, thereby creating severe antagonisms between Palestinians and the Zionist state.

This friction is bound to continue and intensify since Israel has no plans to relinquish the territory. Yitzhak Rabin, "on leave" as Israel's prime minister due to scandal, recently commented, "These settlements are here to stay for a long time. We don't establish new villages only to pull them down later."

ALL LANDS

If Israel retains all of the lands which it has occupied, due to the greater birth rates of Palestinians in the areas, the Jews will eventually be the minority in their own nation by the year 2,000. There are now 500,000 Palestinians in Israel and 1.2 million in the occupied territories. There are 2.5 million Jews in Israel.

Once the Jews are in the minority, as Allon concedes, Israel can be a democratic state or a Jewish state, but not both.



Israeli soldiers attack Palestinian protesters.

Anti-Nuclear

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

sanitary facilities at the armories are inadequate. In the Manchester Armory, where 500 protesters are being held, one demonstrator was taken out and quarantined with what was suspected to be a case of German measles. State officials have yet to issue a statement on whether or not they will release pregnant women in the armories, even though the disease could casue birth defects.

The occupation was organized by a group called the Clamshell Alliance. New Hampshire Governor Meldrim Thomson, Jr. had previously denounced the protesters as "terrorists," and mobilized a heavy force of state and local policeman in the area.

On the morning of the demonstration, the *Manchester Union Leader* ran a banner headline spread across its frontpage which read: "Leftists Groups Hope For Violence." The conservative newspaper, the largest in the state, has, like Governor Thomson, been a strong advocate of the Seabrook nuclear power plant. Days before the protest, it devoted a considerable amount of space to the demonstration including cartoons of clams with hammer and sickle symbols on their shells.

1,414 ARRESTED

After state police moved in and arrested 1,414 demonstrators — who put up no resistance — at the Seabrook construction site, hundreds were forced to spend the night and much of the next day cramped in buses and military trucks, awaiting arraignment in makeshift courts. Then, Judge E. Alfred Casassa of Rampton District Court—in a sharp break with legal practice — began sending some of the demonstrators to jail.

The demonstrators, convicted of criminal trespassing, a misdemeanor, were sentenced to 15 days in jail and $100 fines. Under normal procedures, defendants found guilty in district court, the lowest court in New Hampshire's two-tiered justice system, do not serve their sentences before they receive a full trial, with a right to jury, in the superior court. Judge Casassa started sentencing demonstrators to jail after state Attorney General David Souter argued that, although it was rare, immediate jail sentences had been imposed after district court trials in 1959 in the case of students who had occupied buildings at Dartmouth College.

The Seabrook construction site has become a focal point of the

CONTINUED IN LAST COLUMN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST COLUMN

nuclear power issue. It has been the scene of a long struggle between environmentalists and the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, which owns the plant, waged through the federal courts, the channels of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and in public demonstrations. A number of business interests and construction unions in New Hampshire and Massachusetts have also supported the construction of the atomic plant.

SUSPENDED

At present, the plant's construction permit has been suspended by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission after the regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency objected that the plant's cooling system, which sucks in ocean water and returns it 38 degrees hotter, was dangerous to seashore and marine life.

The antinuclear forces charge that atomic power in general, and the Seabrook plant in particular, is a dangerous and ill-conceived venture where faulty construction or maintenance could result in a disastrous accident. □

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

"AN ALL BUT FORGOTTEN MAN"

To begin with, I am a Black male and my name is Frederick J. Tucker. I am presently serving a thirty year sentence from East Baton Rouge Parish for armed robbery. I arrived at Angola on February 9, 1977, and was placed in A/U section of receiving center and was held confined there until the twenty-second of February.

This area serves as a holding area for all new prisoners coming into Angola, and it is here that the process of continuous and extreme harassment begins. Every incoming prisoner quartered in this holding area is, as a matter of institutional policy, subjected to, for the duration of his stay in this area, continuous and unprovoked physical and mental abuse by the prison staff. The intent here in to instill in the prisoner a feeling of fear of the prison staff and of hopelessness. The message is clear: no shred of individuality will be tolerated or personal freedom maintained (even one's asshole is subjected to frequent searches!), and prisoners have no rights whatsoever that members of the prison staff is bound by law or morality to respect.

This is the beginning of the "rehabilitation process", the first stage of the long train of physical and mental abuses that will become a part of the daily existence of the prisoner here in Angola for the duration of his stay.

Now the public hears how the prison is improving, but the fact of the matter is that there are big problems here at Angola, and it would seem that nobody is very interested in hearing the prisoner's side of the issues. There is also the fact that many prisoners will not speak out on the particular issues for fear of the administrative retribution.

It is my sincere hope that you will heed this cry of an all but forgotten man, and that you will aid me in my attempt to inform the public of what's happening here in this Slave Camp; Slave Camp maybe to good a term to apply to this godforsaken place. I know that it was designed for those of us who have been judged guilty of having committed a crime, but there is a bigger crime that is being committed right now behind the gates of this subhuman environment: that being the dehumanizing treatment that is meted out to the prisoners here.

The people who work here are involved in a conspiracy, and that is conspiring against the public. They feed the public exactly what they want them to know, and as far as the people in the outside world are concerned, they don't give a damn what happens here just as long as it is done unbeknowing to them.

Yours very sincerely,
s/F.J. Tucker

INVESTIGATION OF GEORGE JACKSON MURDER DEMANDED

Dear Representative Dellums:

I am a prisoner at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. I am writing to you in your capacity as a member of both the House Subcommittee on Select Intelligence and the Congressional Black Caucus.

I am writing to try to convince you to hold a Congressional investigation into the assassination of George L. Jackson, who was killed at San Quentin state prison on August 21, 1971. According to the testimony of police agent Louis D. Tackwood in the "San Quentin Six" trial (prisoners charged with conspiring to escape and to kill guards during the incident), he was assigned to conspire and kill George Jackson while he was employed by the Criminal Investigations and Intelligence unit of the State Attorney General's office. Tackwood further went on to say that he had been upstaged by a rival intelligence unit of the Los Angeles Police Department, C.C.S. (Criminal Conspiracy Section), who actually did the killing.

Though Tackwood was not allowed to go into the full substance of his testimony, due to the prosecuting attorney's and trial judge's hysteria in an attempt to cover-up the facts, I think that enough was disclosed to warrant further investigation.

As a member of the House Select Intelligence Subcommittee, you are fully authorized to conduct such a hearing. I hope you will hold hearings in Congress concerning this matter, and also hold independent community hearings with persons drawn from the Black community to serve on an investigative commission.

I don't think that we should forget our slain Black leadership, and since it appears that he was killed by an organized government conspiracy then it is our duty to expose the facts to the people. I'm sure you agree, and I am confident that I can count on your cooperation.

I have taken the liberty to release this letter to the news media.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Lorenzo Edward Ervin, Jr.
Atlanta, Ga.

Carter Welfare Proposals Attacked

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Additionally, the Carter proposals do not specify how much a person's welfare payment would be reduced as he or she began to earn money or whether a welfare recipient would be cut off from the Medicaid program once the individual began working.

Under the present welfare system, payments vary greatly from one region of the country to the other. Carter showed a chart illustrating that the federal contribution to assistance payments now ranges from nearly $1,700 per recipient in some industrial states to less than $300 in some Southern and plains states.

On the one hand, if payments to those in the poorer states were raised to the level of those in the industrial states, it would be impossible not to increase the overall cost of welfare to the federal government.

On the other hand, if federal assistance in states like New York, New Jersey and Illinois is reduced in order to increase assistance to poorer states, either the poor in the industrial states would get less or that those states, already pressed for funds, would have to contribute more. □

Coalition Blasts Dearborn Park Project

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press statement, presented at city hall as the Dearborn Park project was being brought before the Chicago City Council on May 4, follows:

"We are here today to oppose the Dearborn Park project, scheduled to be built this summer. Today, the Dearborn Park Corporation, formerly the Chicago 21 Corporation, is filing application with the city council requesting a zoning change in designation of its site in the south Loop as a planned unit development.

"Dearborn Park is Phase 1 of the Chicago 21 Plan, a masterplan put together by (the late) Mayor Daley, Michael Bilandic (present mayor) and the businessmen, bankers and elite who run Chicago and whose companies control the world's resources. Commonwealth Edison, First National Bank, and Standard Oil are among the prime investors in the Chicago 21 Plan.

"Skidmore, Owens and Merrill chief architects of Dearborn Park and the 21 Plan, contract business with the White apartheid government of South Africa.

"The project calls for a walled city to be built south of the Loop and to provide houses, schools and services for the well-to-do. Mayor Bilandic and the Chicago 21 Plan tell us we need the Dearborn Park project to make the city more attractive to middle and upper income families so that we can revitalize Chicago's tax base. They also tell us that Dearborn Park will not displace people or disrupt neighborhoods because it is to be built on vacant land.

"The truth about Dearborn Park and the Chicago 21 Plan is that it is part of the plan to drive Black, Latino and poor people from the city.

"If Dearborn Park is built, it will begin the destruction and displacement of poor communities throughout Chicago. It is like a big stone thrown in the middle of a pot. The waves spread quickly.

"And what will happen to many of those families who can't afford to live in the renewed 'communities,' the Plan does not say.

"The history of urban renewal in Chicago shows that Black and Latino families who move from the central area will have to seek housing in the most solidly White ethnic communities, like Marquette Park, Albany Park and Logan Square. The consequence can only be more racial tension and possible race war to Chicago.

Seventh Anniversary

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connection and love for the people in the poor and working White community will keep us from becoming isolated or from living in an ivory tower.

On the other hand, the Committee's hard and fast disciplined unity with the Black Panther Party makes us constantly aware of the leading role Black people play in the movement for social justice. The ISC in this way becomes a resistant element to the racism and prejudice that so often splits and destroys people's movements.

We have learned to thrive on contradictions. Attempts by the police to infiltrate us internally have tightened our structure. Attempts by the police and other reactionaries to discredit us in the community have forced us to stay among the people and give a true accounting of our purpose just to survive. Attacks on our members and supporters have added new supporters to our ranks. Defections by some who became confused or weakened in their discipline and commitment, only clarified and strengthened those who remain.

We believe there will come a time when the structured political vehicle we need will cross deep into the Black, Latino and poor and working White communities. It will be the backbone on a massive political movement that will surely turn the tide and bring this country into line with the trend of progressive people's victory everywhere.

Our task is to work now, with both humility and courage, so that such a structured vehicle will be there to insure that a massive people's movement will be successful.



Indian activist SID WELCH discusses confrontation with FBI at last week's AIM rally for Paul Skyhorse and Richard Mohawk.

S.F. Rally Condemns F.B.I. Treachery

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are trying to provoke something. We know that they are here and so we can ignore them. What has happened for the last 10 years with the Black Panther Party is now happening with AIM and with all oppressed people in this country who are struggling for freedom. This is why, like Bill Wahpepah said, it's almost the children's responsibility to carry on. The children are our future.

"We want to set the stage for Paul Skyhorse, Richard Mohawk, and all other political prisoners to come home and we want to set the stage for Huey Newton to return home. . .

"We should take the energy from this place today into our lives each day from here on in and not just talk about freedom, but actually make moves to realize it."

Bill Wahpepah, one of the founders of the American Indian Survival School in Oakland, related the experiences he and some of his students went through when they visited the trial recently. Wahpepah exhorted everyone to get involved in concrete action to free Skyhorse and Mohawk and all political prisoners.

Other speakers at the militant AIM rally were AIM leader George Martin; Michael Mora from the Skyhorse/Mohawk Defense Committee; and Delphine Traynor, who detailed the repression of Native Americans in Nevada state prisons.

The Native American Solidarity Committee gave a rousing statement of support denouncing the FBI for the treachery it has committed against AIM, the Black Panther Party and other progressive organizations and individuals.



A recent police attack on campus roused students at Laney College.

Laney College Student President

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Department told Scott that he could not get a refund

When Scott returned to his class, some Laney security guards assaulted him and tried to arrest him on the alleged grounds that he was disturbing the peace. Scott refused to be intimidated by the security guards and a scuffle ensued. Subsequently, one of the guards maced him.

By this time, a crowd of some 75-100 angry students had gathered, and Panniel and ASLC Vice President David Laub went to investigate the disturbance. The security had their weapons drawn and proceeded to take Scott off into a room in the Culinary Arts Building. When Panniel and Laub attempted to follow in order to see that no harm came to Scott, the security guards tried to evict Panniel from the building. Laub was thrown out and called "a son of a bitch."

At this point, the security guards, without the authorization of the Laney administration, called the OPD to the scene.

Eventually, the OPD left campus and Panniel and the other students were told that Scott had also left with friends. Unknown to Panniel and the others, however, the OPD was brutally beating Scott outside on Seventh Street. He was arrested and held for 48 hours before being charged with assault on a police officer, resisting arrest and two counts of disturbing the peace.

Despite Scott's suspension, and the charges against Panniel, he told THE BLACK PANTHER that the incident has an overall positive effect on campus. "People always say that Laney students are apathetic, but they saw something wrong go down and they responded."

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINIC

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM
(Being Implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM
Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM
Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM
Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM
Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM
Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM
Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM
Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS
Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

On The Block

What Do You Think About Judge Lionel Wilson's Candidacy For Mayor Of Oakland In The May 17 Elections?



Frank Horner
2711 23rd Avenue, #2
Oakland

From what I read he's all right. His chances of winning are very good. I think people will vote for him. I'm one that will.



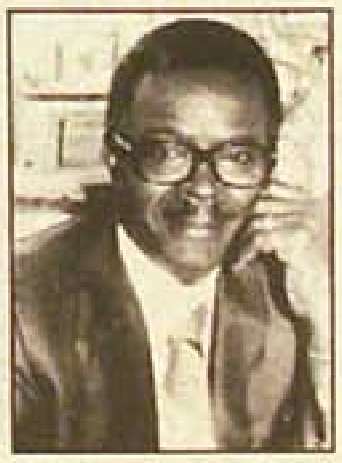
Allen Jackson
Graduate Student,
Cal State, Hayward

Undoubtedly, Lionel Wilson is the man for the position. I think that anybody who has the endorsement of congressman, senators and governors as Lionel Wilson has, that's saying something. That also says something for the people, that this man has been endorsed by other policy-makers who are willing to work with the policy-makers of Oakland and help to make Oakland a better place to live. Not just for Black people, but for all people in general.



Ralph DeLoach
Teamsters/Local 70
Oakland

I feel that Lionel Wilson is the most qualified to handle the needs of the people and citizens of Oakland, and will be a credit to the job which needs to be done for the community and its citizens.



R. Davis
Retired
Oakland

I think its fine. I support Lionel Wilson. I think he has a great chance of winning.



Mr. Hersey
Retired
941 Willow Street,

I think he would be great as a mayor. I think he should win because most people are for him.



Mrs. Margarite Hersey
941 Willow Street

I think he is an all-around man since he grew up here in West Oakland. He knows the problem and probably he'll helpl some of these boys. I need him to helpl me regarding my son, and I think he can do the help that I need. He was pretty fair with my son, he got into a littlé trouble, but he was pretty fair with my son.



Randy
862 59th Street
Oakland

I think the brother is going to get over because this is a politician's campaign. By all the people getting out and working, trying to back the man, he'll win. People have to progress and don't just talk, do it. Get out to the polls and vote and get this man into office, because this is the man that we need and want today. The man whowed me his skills and all his background and the way he comes on with his politics. That's going to gt you your dollar.

BPINS photo